Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 56. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. WHOLE NUMBER, 2908.

NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1860. VOL. 3. NO. 48.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
BY B. F. MEYERS,

At the following terms, to wit:
$1.50 per annum, cash, in advance.
$2.00 " " if paid within the year.
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Select Poetry.

DISCONTENTED.

How many sick ones
Wish they were healthy;
How many beggar men
Wish they were wealthy;
How many ugly ones
Wish they were pretty;
How many stupid ones
Wish they were witty;
How many bachelors
Wish they were married;
How many Benedicts
Wish they had tarried:
Single or double,
Life's full of trouble;
Riches are stubble,
Pleasure's a bubble.

Select Tale.

THE LOVER AND THE LOVED.

BY ALBERT IVIAN.

The Missouri river had nearly gained its utmost height in the great flood of 1844, but was still rapidly rising when I came to its banks in the beginning of June, at the pleasant little town of Lennox, in the western part of the State.

Lennox is situated on a high bluff on the east bank of the river, which there flows nearly south. At the foot of the bluff is barely room for a single street which runs parallel with the river, and on which a few warehouses, stores, and mills are built. The bluff is steep—in places, almost perpendicular—and a single street ran up from the river to the summit, where the principal part of the town was situated. The Missouri, at this point, is commonly about five hundred yards wide; and at the bend, a little above the town, where the river turned from an eastern to a southern course, the current was unusually rapid, even for that rapid river. The opposite shore was a low level tract of bottom land, several miles wide, elevated only a few feet above the water. Along the shores, and for a mile or two back, the country was covered with a dense growth of cotton-wood, but beyond this was an extensive prairie. A number of old water-courses ran through this bottom, into which the water of the river now found its way from above, forming large streams across it, and to a great extent, interrupting travel. Directly opposite Lennox, were a warehouse, hotel and one or two other buildings, all very near the shore. When I arrived in town it was nearly dark, and I was told that I could not cross till the next day, as the ferry-boat was propelled only by hand, and the great rapidity of the stream rendered crossing slow and laborious.

I went to the top of the bluff, from which the view of the river and country on the other side was very extensive. The buildings on the shore opposite seemed almost at my feet, they lay so far below me. The ferry-boat was fastened near the hotel, to the stump of a large tree, which stood just at the river's brink.

While looking at the prospect before me, I saw a carriage drive up to the hotel on the other side of the river, and several persons, mostly ladies, descended from it, and went in. A group of spectators standing near me on the bluff observed them, and their conversation attracted my attention.

"These are Stanton's people," said one of them. "They ought to come over to-night. The river is rising very fast, and no one knows what may happen before morning."

"Yes," replied another; "the bank there is washing away rapidly, and the river has nearly reached the slough on the other side of the warehouse. When it gets in there, those buildings will not stand long. They are certain to go in a day or two, unless the water falls. The families all left there yesterday.

I went back to my lodgings soon after, and thought nothing more about it till next morning at breakfast, when the landlord's son came in with the news, that the ferry-boat had gone down the river during the night—the stump to which it had been fastened was washed out by the river—and that all Stanton's family were unable to get away.

The boarders all hastened out to the bluff, to see for themselves. I went along. The change since the previous evening was remarkable.

Directly beyond the buildings we could see a wide and rapid stream, which entirely cut off the inmates from the land, and formed an island containing, perhaps, half an acre of land, which was barely above the surface of the water.—The current of the river—if possible, more rapid than on the previous day—was rushing with terrible force against the upper end of the island, and fast wearing it away. It was soon learned that the river had risen several inches during the night, and was still rising.

Heavy clouds to the west and north showed that rain was still pouring down upon the tributaries of the Missouri that entered the river just above, and cut off all hopes of a fall of the water.

Mr. Stanton soon joined the crowd that was fast collecting on the bluff.

He was a tall, gentlemanly person, apparently sixty years of age. He was dressed with scrupulous care, and carried a gold headed cane. I learned he was one of the most wealthy citizens of the town, a retired merchant, whose ample fortune was invested in banking houses and real estate. His family consisted of his wife somewhat younger than himself—and an only son just entering on manhood. The death of a brother-in-law, whose wife had died some time before, left him the natural protector of two nieces and a nephew. Mrs. Stanton and her son had gone to bring them home, and they were the persons now on the island, and in such desperate need of succor.

The current of the Missouri, always rapid, renders boating upon it laborious and unpleasant; and consequently, few boats propelled by oars are to be found upon its waters.

A steamer was expected about noon, on her upward trip, and is it was certain that the island would resist the action of the water till that time, it was resolved to await the arrival of the boat.

The construction of a raft was proposed, but it was thought doubtful whether one could be propelled across the river. Others proposed sending to a neighboring town for a small skiff which was known to be there. But as that would occupy several hours, it was said that the steamer would be at the landing before the skiff could be brought. About ten o'clock, a heavy shower drove the spectators to shelter. The rain continued till afternoon, when it suddenly ceased, and the sun shone out brightly. Though the streets were miry, and the ground wet and unpleasant, the tops of the bluff and the space about the landing were soon crowded with people. About one-third of the island had disappeared within three hours previous, and the water was now rushing furiously along within a few feet of the veranda, which extended along the east side of the hotel.

A part of the foundation of the warehouse, which stood a little above the hotel, and very near it, had been washed away, and the huge building was slowly sinking into the river.—Mrs. Stanton and her son were standing at one end of the veranda, and her nieces and nephew in a group by themselves, a little apart. By the aid of my glass, I could see them quite distinctly. The girls were apparently of the ages of eighteen and fifteen, and the boy much younger, probably not more than eight years of age.

They all looked earnestly at the crowds of people who filled the hill tops and lined the streets about the landing. Mrs. Stanton seemed more agitated than the others, and I could see from the frequent movement of her handkerchief that she was weeping. The young man was restless, and moved about nervously, glancing from the crumbling island to the landing opposite, and then looking up and down the river, as if for the appearance of a steamer. The young ladies remained motionless, standing side by side, with their brother leaning upon the railing before them.

A terrible fear that the steamer might be detained, and not arrive that day, now began to come upon the spectators. Mr. Stanton was thoroughly alarmed, and dispatched a wagon to bring up the skiff that was at a landing some distance below the town. It would require less time to bring it up in that manner than it would to row it up against the current on the river. The driver and attendant were urged to hasten to the utmost of their speed, but it was nearly two o'clock when they started. Serious fears began to be felt for the safety of the imprisoned family, and the arrival of the steamer was still anxiously looked for; but hour after hour passed, and nothing save the broad, rushing waste of water could be seen. Hour after passed by, and the people looked, and wondered, and sympathized in vain.

The waters rose steadily, and the little island was fast yielding to their constant rushing, and wearing away before our eyes, while the imprisoned travelers watched and waited some sign of coming deliverance, but watched and waited in vain. The clouds again hid the sun and a fearful looking storm began to rise in the north-east.

It was almost sunset when the skiff arrived. The hundreds of people who had been watching till then from the hill-tops, now hastened down to the landing, anxious to see the skiff afloat, and to meet the rescued family when they should come to land.

I went down the hill with the crowd. A stranger, whom I had not seen before, came along by my side. He was probably twenty-five years of age, of medium size, very plainly dressed, but with the unmistakable air and manners of a gentleman. I observed that his eyes and hair were both brown, and that he had a careworn and wearied expression. We walked on in silence for a moment, and then he spoke:

"This has been a long, weary day for these people."

I made some common-place reply, and he continued:

"How many spend their whole lives in a similar manner—in fear, and doubt, and agony—watching, and waiting and praying for the deliverance that will never come!"

I looked at him in surprise. He noticed it, and added:

"Physical dangers and sufferings are often terrible; but they have this alleviation—they secure to the sufferer the sympathy of those around him; but mental anguish is not visible, and must be borne alone. Many men and women, too, will risk their lives to rescue a human being from danger and distress like this," (and he pointed towards the island) "who will walk carelessly by, and neither think nor care to think, how easily they might relieve a far greater distress."

We were by this time in a dense crowd, and were separated. When I reached the landing the skiff was lying in the water, and Mr. Stanton was standing near it, with tears in his eyes expostulating with a negro boatman who stood by. A dense mass of human beings surrounded them in a semi-circle. By crowding along at the edge of the water, I succeeded, with difficulty in getting inside of the circle. I noticed that the skiff was quite small and could carry but a few persons.

The people on the island were still standing on the verandah, which the water had now reached, and was undermining. Mrs. Stanton was waving her handkerchief incessantly, but the young ladies stood apart, clasped in each other's arms silent and motionless, looking with an earnest steadfast gaze, at the river and the landing opposite.

"Will no one go?" cried Mr. Stanton, in agony. "I have neither the strength nor the skill to row the boat across. I'll give any man a thousand dollars who will do it! A thousand dollars!" he repeated wildly; "or any amount one will ask!"

"A thousand dollars, and your freedom, Jack!" he exclaimed, addressing the negro boatman, "if you will but take the boat to them."

But the negro shook his head slowly, as he answered:

"I can't, Massa Stanton—it's no use, the boat can't go back, and I would be left there to drown."

"I'll give five thousand dollars to whoever will go!—five thousand dollars!" he cried, looking wildly around.

I asked what all this meant; and was answered that the skiff would only hold four persons with safety; consequently, the persons on the island—five in number, of whom two were children—would fill it to the utmost capacity.

The young man Stanton was a good oarsman and, if he had the skiff, could easily bring off the whole party; but whoever should take them the boat, must, perforce, take their place and remain in the island till the boat could return for his deliverance. But it was now almost night, and a heavy storm was fast approaching, and it would be quite impossible for the skiff to go back to the island before the storm and the darkness would render the attempt hopeless.

This was the cause of Mr. Stanton's excitement. No one was willing to undertake the enterprise; it was too dangerous. It was evident that the island would wholly disappear before morning; and it was also evident that the skiff could not return that night. The skiff could not possibly carry more than five persons on the island; and either one of them, or the person taking it to them, must remain, with an almost absolute certainty of perishing.

What shall we do? What can be done? were the questions that passed through the crowd; but no one could answer them. It seemed like going to certain death—and who was ready to die?

A profound silence fell upon the crowd, and all stood motionless and irresolute, as a feeling of dread crept over them. The silence was oppressive, and not a sound broke the stillness, except the rushing of the water along the edge of the levee. The silence seemed of longer duration than it really was—it had lasted perhaps a full minute, when the stranger who had walked down from the town with me, stepped quietly out from the throng, and said, in a low, calm voice:

"I will go." And without waiting for any explanation, or any thanks from Mr. Stanton, who attempted to express his gratitude, and repeated his offer of reward, he stepped into the skiff and took up the oars.

"Take the rope and draw the skiff up to the point yonder, where that there log lies out into the river," said he, in a commanding tone.

Several men sprang forward and seized the rope. The object of this was, to take the boat up the river a considerable distance above the point where he intended to land on the other side. The spectators followed the boat rapidly, and there was an evident feeling of relief in the prospect of the family being at last delivered.

During the passage up to the point indicated the stranger did not speak—scarcely once looked around, but kept his attention fixed upon the boat, which he carefully guided with the oars, keeping it out in the stream sufficiently to avoid striking the shore. When the men who were drawing it reached the spot, they all let go the rope but two, and these walked out carefully on the log to its extremity.

"That will do," said the stranger. "Throw the rope into the boat."

They obeyed; and exerting all his strength upon the oars, the skiff shot out rapidly into the stream.

There was much wondering in the crowd, and many questions asked about the stranger; but no one could answer them—no one knew aught about him.

At the point where he started out into the river, the current was not very strong near the shore, but when about a third of the way across the skiff entered the main channel of the stream and he was swept rapidly down. He still kept the prow of the boat pointed towards the opposite shore, but his utmost exertion could propel it but slightly forward, while the current bore him along downward with great rapidity. The spectators, following the motion of the boat, hastily retraced their steps to the landing in front of the warehouses, but before we reached the spot, the skiff had passed through the most rapid part of the river, and entered the eddy formed just below the island. In a few moments more the stranger had brought the skiff up to the house, and we saw the young man seize the rope and make it fast to the railing of the verandah. The stranger stepped from the boat upon the floor, and I observed that he bowed to the ladies and motioned them to the boat. The young man was the first to enter: it was necessary that he should to keep it steady while the others were taking their places.—Mrs. Stanton next stepped in, and then her little nephew. As the young ladies were approaching, I saw the stranger take something from a side pocket and place it in the hands of the eldest; she paused, as if in conversation with him, and it was not till the others were all seated that she moved forward and entered the boat; and even then she moved slowly, as if with reluctance.

The stranger loosened the rope that secured the skiff, and bowing again to the ladies, remained standing on the verandah.

As they floated rapidly away, it was evident that they must descend the river a considerable distance while making the passage, and that they would land at what was called the lower landing, about a half a mile below where we were standing. We all walked down in that direction. The rain began to fall, accompanied with a heavy wind—the light faded rapidly away, as the storm increased, and it was almost as dark as night when the skiff came to land. The passengers were welcomed with loud cheers, and assisted into a carriage which had long been waiting them. They were thoroughly drenched, and seemed nearly exhausted with fatigue, anxiety and fasting; they had eaten nothing for thirty-six hours. The rain beat furiously and pitilessly upon us as we hastened back to our lodgings. At supper the subject was discussed, and there was much wondering and inquiring about the stranger.

As I was describing his personal appearance, the landlord remarked:

"He must be the stranger who stopped here last night."

I replied that I did not see him at the table either in the morning or at noon.

"No," said he, "he did not come down till late this morning, and did not come to dinner at all."

It was concluded on all hands that he was a doomed man—the utter impossibility of his surviving the night was evident.

The storm continued with terrible fury—the rain fell in torrents, and the wind blew almost a hurricane, attended with incessant flashes of lightning; and mingled with the loud roaring of the wind was a continuous roar of thunder. It was the most terrible storm of that stormy year. It was long past midnight when it ceased; and the tumult of the storm, and the agitation occasioned by the interest felt in the fate of the unknown traveler, prevented sleep for many hours.

The next morning was calm and bright.—Long before sunrise the crowds who, the previous day, had thronged the bluffs, were hurrying along the streets and sidewalks to learn the fate of the stranger. It was soon learned. The river was higher than on the previous day, and every vestige of the island had disappeared. Nothing but a broad expanse of dark, wild, rushing waters was visible, hurrying on in a fierce, relentless tide.

A thrill of inexpressible horror, mingled with a strange feeling of admiration, filled every heart, as the eye first rested on the spot where the brave young stranger had yielded up his life alone in the storm and darkness, and gone down to his unknown and noteless grave.—"Why should he do it?" was the question on every tongue and in every mind. "What was his motive? Why should he go down to certain death for the sacrifice of strangers, when their own friends shrank from the sacrifice?"

While I was standing alone, looking out upon the river, after the spectators had withdrawn, a carriage came up. It contained Mr. Stanton and his family. They looked earnestly upon the river for some time in silence.

"Was it possible for him to escape, uncle?" asked the eldest of the two ladies.

Mr. Stanton had descended from the carriage and was standing at the door, which was open. He shook his head sadly, as he replied:

"I think not, Della—I think not."

Della was very pale, and leaned her head against the side of the carriage, as if faint and weak. She was really beautiful—a blonde, with rich auburn hair and clear brown eyes.—Her forehead was high and broad, and all her features were regular and delicate. The whole party remained silent for several minutes. She was the first to speak.

"I am glad to have you all saved," she said: "but I do not fell that I have any right to life on such terms. Why should any one die for me?"

"He told you to open the letter he gave you this morning, if he was not found," said Mr. Stanton.

Miss Della immediately produced a letter, which she opened. After looking at it a moment, her eyes filled with tears, she handed it to Mr. Stanton. He read it aloud.

I was standing near enough to hear distinctly, and they seemed willing that I should hear. The note was brief:

"If I do not return, give the reward—if I succeed—to your niece, Miss Della Greene."

That was all.

Mr. Stanton turned the bit of paper over and over, as if there must be something more. But there was nothing.

"Did you know him, Della?" asked Mr Stanton.

She bowed her head slightly, but did not speak. Mr. Stanton looked vexed; and all the other members of the family uttered many exclamations of surprise.

"And you never told us! Who was he?—Where did you see him?" and many like questions.

She made no reply, but continued leaning against the side of the carriage, weeping, and paler than before.

"This is unaccountable, Della," said Mr. Stanton, sternly. "Was he a friend of yours?"

She did not reply immediately, but in a moment she said quite clearly and calmly:

"I met him once—he was my friend. I cannot tell you anything more about him."

Her tone and manner were quiet and firm, and no one ventured to ask her any more questions. Her distress was so evident and so deep, that it checked them all and kept them silent. After a little, the carriage drove away, and I went back to my hotel.

The stranger had left little baggage, a few books, and some manuscripts. Mr. Stanton's family made diligent inquiry of all Della's former friends and acquaintances, but none of them could tell aught about the stranger. No one of all her friends could recall anything that ever seemed remotely to connect her with the stranger. Finding that he could learn nothing more, and feeling bound by the promise he had made, Mr. Stanton placed the five thousand dollars reward at Miss Della's disposal, and it was by her placed at interest; and the income thus derived served for her support. And the secret which caused so much anxiety and inquiry she kept locked in her own heart, and no human power could tempt her from her fidelity.

Della never married. Within a year after the events described above, she went from her native country, as a missionary, to a remote station in the Old World.

"I shall never return," she said to me, on the eve of her departure. "You may keep these papers for your perusal, when I am gone; and when you hear of my death, make what use of them you please."

After fifteen years of successful labor, as teacher, in one of the mission schools in the East—successful labor, of which even a Christian might feel a grateful pride—she, too, yielded up her life for the good of others; not suddenly, and by violence, but the effect of long-continued toil and anxious application wrought its slow but certain work; and at the beginning of the year just closed, her life and labor terminated, and I can now reveal the history of the unknown stranger by whom her life was once saved.

His name was Leonard Elwood, once a clerk in New Orleans. Pride and poverty, some years before I saw him, had impelled him to to commit a crime—forgery, embezzlement, or some kindred act—and its commission enriched him.

During a trip up the Missouri, about a year before the commencement of my narrative, he met with Miss Della Greene, who was traveling alone at the time an though their acquaintance was necessarily brief, they loved each other before the time of parting came. When they parted, they were virtually engaged, and a constant correspondence was promised till they might meet again. She went to her home in Western Missouri, and he to do his business in the South. But during his absence a clue to his crime—which had laid the foundation of his magnificent fortune—had fallen into the hands of an enemy—one who had long envied Elwood's wealth, and suffered from his competition in trade. His ruin was sudden and complete.—With true courage, he wrote a full account of his crime and its exposure to Della—it was the first letter he had written—renouncing all claim to her hand, and bidding her to forget him. He managed to escape punishment; but all his property was lost; and, without friends or money, he wandered away, hoping to find employment in some obscure portion of the country, where he might remain unknown. But wherever he went for employment—and his education and business habits would, under ordinary circumstances, have secured him a situation—the story of his crime went also; and thus, driven from place to place, he at last became hopeless and despairing. Finding no opportunity of living honestly, and firmly resolved not to live in any other manner, he came to the banks of the Missouri on the same day that Miss Della reached them on the opposite side. It was one of those strange coincidences that sometimes occur. Poverty, distress and remorse had in one year, so changed him, that when they met she did not recognize him. He placed in her hand the sealed note which he had hastily written before he unertook the perilous enterprise, and a portrait taken during the days of his prosperity. She remembered him when he spoke. "My life is worthless," he said; "if I can save you, it will be some atonement for the past. Do not regret my fate. It is the happiest that could befall me. Farewell."

They parted. He lies beneath the turbid waters of the Missouri; she, in a quiet grave on the shores of the Ægean Sea.

Political.

THE REPUBLICANS AND CORRUPTION.

The Republicans are making a great fuss just now over their one-sided investigation and report on the subject of corruption, but they appear to forget, or at least wish the people to forget, their position, complicity and active participation in that very business. The infamous course of the last Republican Legislature in this State will not soon pass from the remembrance of the people, and among the darkest pages in the history of Pennsylvania will be those which record the notoriously corrupt and disgraceful acts of the majority of the members. Special legislation to advance the interests of a dishonest lobby, and a neglect of the leading concerns of this great Commonwealth, distinguished the Republican members beyond all precedent, a mercenary purpose being at the bottom of all.

In New York, where the Republicans, too, were in power, rank rascality and unscrupulous corruption stalked forth hand in hand. The New York *Tribune*, in remarking upon the acts of the Republican Legislature of that State, denominated the majority "an atrocious confederacy of public robbers," who "were debauched by wholesale bribery." That journal thanked God when they adjourned, consoling itself with the belief that "it is not possible another body so reckless not merely of right but of decency not merely corrupt but shameless—will be assembled in our halls of legislation within the next ten years."

The New York *Times*, in speaking of the appliances used to pass the passenger railway schemes of "the shameless and prostituted intriguers for monopolies," said:

"What public interest could lead members from the interior obstinately to resist every amendment, and force the bills through in their most obnoxious shape? What public motive could prompt honorable members from Utica, from Oswego, from Rochester or Buffalo, to persist—against every dictate of justice, and in spite of the most earnest remonstrances—in fixing upon the people of New Rork the most oppressive monopolies ever fastened upon any city? Why should country members insist, with such uncompromising pertinacity, on giving away grants for which responsible men were willing to pay a million dollars?

"There is only one answer to these inquiries: They were bribed to do so. Their votes were bought and paid for. If the Grand Jury of Albany county would do its duty—if respectable men, cognizant of the facts, would give justice the benefit of their knowledge—we believe a score of members, at the lowest estimate, would be indicted, tried, convicted and sent to the penitentiary for the crime of selling the public interests to put money in their own pockets."

The New York *Express* (American) in alluding to the denunciations of the Republican press in this regard, made use of the annexed language, which is worthy of being placed along side of the tirades of the Republicans touching "official corruptions." We quote:

"The Republican party in its State policy professed to be the peculiar friends of economy, retrenchment and reform. We have seen how shamefully those professions have been falsified. The indignation of such journals as the *Tribune* and *Post* is all moonshine. It is not worth anything. The object of it is to create an impression that Republicanism and profligate legislation are not Siamese twins, and in so far to prepare the way to asking the people to give the same party another trial in the Capital next year. But, green as the people are in some things, we apprehend they are not so verdant as the wire-pullers imagine. Nor can anybody be humbugged, either, by the show of public virtue on the part of the Governor, in vetoing that monstrous scheme of public plunder, the Gridiron Railway bills. There was a perfect understanding that most of the vetoed bills should pass. The people will merely look upon the Governor as having given a sly wink to the Legislature, and whispered, "You know you are strong enough to pass these bills, but it is better I should vote them, so as to save appearances with the public, and not cast the whole odium upon the Republican party."

"Another circumstance going to show that the "virtuous indignation" of the Republican party is all a sham, is the profound silence they maintain upon the very generally credited rumor that the "Albany Regency gets a million of dollars from the Gridiron, to be used as an electioneering fund to carry this State for the nominees of the Sectional Convention at Chicago."

It is hardly necessary to multiply proofs of the notorious greed of the Republican party when in power, but, with a view of calling to mind some striking reminiscences touching the leading spirits of the Chicago Convention, we extract from the Uniontown (Pa.) *Genius of Liberty*, the following apposite paragraph:

"It was singularly proper that George Ashmun should preside over the body that nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency. He is the man who introduced the resolutions into Congress, for which Lincoln voted, declaring the Mexican war unjust, unconstitutional, and wrong. Their course on that question drove both Ashmun and Lincoln from public life, from which they did not emerge until Lincoln was, in 1858, put up against Judge Douglas for the Senate, and Ashmun appeared on the boards at Chicago, as President of the Republican Convention. In 1857, Ashmun figured prominently for a short time as a lobby member of Congress, engaged in procuring the passage of the "free wool" tariff adopted in that year. He acted as the agent of Lawrence, Stone & Co., *who expended* $70,000 *in procuring the passage of that act, of which sum Ashmun got some* $4,000, *Thurlow Weed some* $4,000, *and James Watson Webb got a furnished house at Washington, well stocked with provisions and liquors, to which members could be invited and feasted, while being impressed with the importance of this unjust measure to the American wool grower*. Ashmun is the very man to play the part he did at Chicago, and to denounce the Administration as he did in his speech. A scamp and a knave himself, it was natural for him to seek to bring others down to his level. Imagine such a man as Lincoln President, and such jobbers as George Ashmun about, and it is not difficult to determine what sort of morality we would have in Congress and the White House. The people will take care, however, that no such calamity falls upon the country, by repudiating the Chicago Convention and all its doings."

Now, is it not amusing to find shameless, mercenary and unscrupulous vagabonds, like the Republicans, shouting at the full vent of their lungs, "corruptions and frauds?" A crowd with hands full of public plunder, dirty with the bribes of rascally lobbyists and their pockets lined with the fruits of their legislative shame. The people understand the dishonest device of those who cry "stop thief" to escape the punishment they merit, and next November, the Republicans will discover the fact.—*Pennsylvanian.*

THE FOLLOWING occurred in a school near London:

Teacher—"What part of speech is egg?"
Boy—"Noun, sir!"
Teacher—"What's its gender?"
Boy—"Can't tell sir."
Teacher—"Is it masculine, or feminine?"
Boy—"Can't say, sir, till it's hatched."

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

—BEDFORD, Pa.—

FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1860.

B. F. Meyers, Editor and Proprietor.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HON. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HON. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON,

OF GEORGIA.

FOR GOVERNOR:

GEN. HENRY D. FOSTER,

OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,

HON. WILLIAM P. SCHELL,

(Subject to the decision of the District Conference.)

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

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MAJ. SAMUEL H. TATE,
BEDFORD BOROUGH.

SHERIFF,
JOHN J. CESSNA,
BEDFORD BOR.

COMMISSIONER,
RICHARD M'MULLIN,
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ST. CLAIR.

THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

In accordance with our duty as a Democratic editor, we raise to our mast-head, to-day, the names of the National Democratic nominees for President and Vice President, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, and HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, of Georgia. We do this because they are the *regular nominees* of the party, having been placed in nomination by the action of *two-thirds* of all the representatives properly accredited to the National Convention. In raising the banner of DOUGLAS, we must be permitted to disclaim any intention to assume an attitude of hostility to the National Administration. We have always sustained MR. BUCHANAN, and will continue to do so, as long as we have no reason to believe that his Administration will interfere against regular Democratic nominations. The contest is not, at present, between Douglas and Buchanan—not between Lecompton and Anti-Lecompton. These are by-gone and settled issues. The battle is between sectionalism, (as represented on the one hand by the fanatical "Republicans," and on the other by the equally fanatical Disunionists of the South,) and Nationality as emblazoned on the banners of the Union Democracy. We are for the Union, "now and forever, one and inseparable." We are for giving the Southern people their Constitutional rights—nothing more—nothing less. *Non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the Territories*, as declared in the Nicholson Letter of Gen. Cass, as set forth in the Democratic platform of 1852, as embodied in the Nebraska Bill in 1854 and engrafted upon the Cincinnati Platform in 1856, is the great principle for which S. A. Douglas is now doing battle, and "sink, or swim, live or die, survive or perish," we are bound to stand by him in the contest. That principle was the shibboleth of our faith in '56; it was our solemn pledge to the people; it was our bond with the gallant men who elected James Buchanan; and as men and Democrats we cannot, dare not, blot it out.

It is unnecessary for us to speak of the history of Judge DOUGLAS. Every school-boy knows it. His colleague on the ticket, HON. H. V. JOHNSON, has been Governor of Georgia and Judge of the Supreme Court of that State. He is an able man and a true and tried Democrat. Huzza for Douglas and Johnson!

B. R. COUNTY TICKET.

The Black Republican County Convention met in this place, on Tuesday last, and nominated the following ticket; Prothonotary, J. K. Bowles; Assembly, C. W. Aschom; Sheriff, Geo. S. Mullin; Commissioner, Jonathan Feightner, (who was for Buchanan in 1856) Poor Director, Samuel Shafer (beaten last fall by John Kemery,) Auditor, ——Eshelman, of M. Woodberry. The general opinion is that this ticket will be beaten to the tune of from 250 to 500 on the second Tuesday of October next.

The Pennsylvania delegation almost unanimously gave in their adhesion to Douglas. John L. Dawson, the leader of the Administration men in the delegation, made a strong speech endorsing Douglas. MR. FITZPATRICK, who was at first nominated for Vice President, declined the nomination and the National Democratic Committee having been impowered by the Convention, dominated in his stead, Gov. H. V. Johnson, of Georgia. The greatest enthusiasm prevails all over the country in regard to Douglas' nomination. The Douglas men of Bedford borough had a bonfire and speeches on Saturday night last.

☞ We refer such of our readers as rejoice in the possession of a piano, to the advertisement of Mr. H. L. GODBOLD, piano-tuner and repairer, in this week's *Gazette*. Mr. G. is said to do his work well.

☞ We are favored with another original story from the pen of our gifted friend, "A Plowman," which will appear at our earliest convenience.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

[We lack the space to publish in full the proceedings of the late Democratic National Convention, during its session at Charleston and Baltimore. Our readers are already apprised of the result at Charleston, and as nothing was done at Baltimore until the report of the Committee on Credentials, was presented to the Convention, we, therefore, omit all the proceedings prior thereto. It will be remembered that in a number of the Southern States, elections were held pursuant to a resolution adopted at Charleston, to fill vacancies existing in delegations from various States, said resolution having special reference to the withdrawal of certain delegates. The delegates chosen at these elections presented their credentials to the Convention, but were met at the threshold by the delegates who had withdrawn and formally severed their connexion with the Convention. To settle the claims of these different sets of delegates, the Committee on credentials continued in session until Friday morning last, when three different reports were made. The majority report, submitted by Judge KRUM, of Missouri, took ground in favor of the admission of the new (Soule) delegation from Louisiana, the new delegation from Alabama, the original delegations from Mississippi, Texas and Delaware, and in favor of both sets, with proportioned votes to each, from Arkansas and Georgia. It also decided in favor of Mr. Chaffee, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Fallon, of Missouri. The minority report made by Mr. STEVENS, of Oregon, recommended the re-admission of all the seceding delegates and the exclusion of all the new delegations elected under the resolution adopted at Charleston. It also invited South Carolina and Florida to participate in the Convention, though those states had refused to send delegates. Mr. GITTINGS, of Maryland, made a report agreeing with the majority report of Judge KRUM, with the exception that it favored the admission of the original delegates from Alabama. Subsequently, Mr. Gittings withdrew his report. The vote was then taken on the motion to substitute the minority report of Mr. Stevens for the majority report, which resulted in the rejection of the former—yeas 100½, nays 150. The whole majority report was then adopted, except that section admitting both sets of the Georgia delegates. The action of the Convention in this regard, was the signal for a secession of portions of the delegates from Oregon, California, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Maryland and Virginia.—Many of the with-drawing delegates protested that they saw no reason for their course, but were governed by the action of a majority of their delegation. But two of the eighteen delegates from Missouri withdrew. The following remarks of Southern delegates, will serve to show the division of sentiment at the South in regard to secession:]

Mr. Mollitt, of Virginia, stated the reason why he did not withdraw from the Convention. He was appointed by a District Convention, to which he owes allegiance. They elected him to come here and not go elsewhere. He was elected to the National Democratic Convention and no other. He was elected to represent his constituents in the Convention but not to withdraw from it; to carry out the wishes of a people who are national and not sectional; to promote the interests of the Union, not to risk its dissevverance [Applause.]

Mr. Glass, of Virginia, said he had not agreed with his colleagues in their secession, but desired, nevertheless, to decline further action with the Convention, without joining any seceding body.

Mr. Walker, of Tennessee, said he was a member of the Baltimore Convention which met twenty years ago. Since that time he had voted for every Democratic candidate for President and every Democratic nominee in his bailiwick. He should be the last to leave the ship, and having voted thus, for twenty years, he announced to the Convention that if he lived till the next Presidential election he should vote for the nominee of this Convention. [Loud applause.] He was proud to find by his side many delegates from Tennessee actuated by the same feelings. Many gallant hearts are here from the land of Jackson, who will maintain their ground. He referred to the action of the State Convention of Tennessee, which, after laboring for hours to adopt a platform to harmonize all parts of the country, had passed a resolution naming Gov. Johnson as their first choice for President, and pledging the State to give a hearty support to the nominee of the party, whether he comes from the North or South, provided he can cordially endorse the Cincinnati platform. He had no fears that this Convention will nominate a candidate who cannot endorse the Cincinnati platform. He proceeded to extol the Northern Democracy for fidelity to the Union and to the whole country, and declared that he would not endeavor to crowd on them a weight to crush them. The Tennessee delegation had not yet formally withdrawn, and he hoped that better counsels would prevail.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, followed, charging that while the South had originally pretended to bolt on the platform, they had no sooner got out than they offered to unite on the nomination, provided one man would not be nominated. So it was no fight for principle but a proscriptive fight against one individual. He boasted, in the course of his remarks, that he had been a Democrat from the time he drew milk from his mother's breast. [Laughter.] He should never desert the Democratic party.

Mr. Moffit, of Virginia, again took the floor and spoke earnestly against the secession. The delegates from Virginia were pledged to the support of the nominee of the Democratic party, and a very large majority of their constituents would stand by the National Democratic party whoever might desert it. The people of the South would never follow the Black Republican precedent and sectionalize the Democracy. He continued to argue forcibly in favor of remaining by the National Democratic organization until he was suddenly taken sick, when he was compelled to yield the floor.

Mr. Craig, of Missouri, was anxious that the proposition of his colleague should be carried, but, in order that, even for one night, the position of one delegate at least should not be misunderstood, he desired to say that, while he was ready to follow his colleague almost anywhere, he was not ready to follow any one out of the Democratic Convention or the Democratic party. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Clark, of Missouri—This remark may place me in a false position. I have said my own is fixed. I shall never leave this body. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Steele, of North Carolina, made a strong speech against secession.

Mr. Claiborne, of Missouri, made an eloquent speech in favor of Douglas, and advocated his claims as a National Democrat and gallant leader. With him at the head of the ticket he had no fear of the result.

The Seceders' Convention.

The Convention of the bolters from the Baltimore Convention, and their disunion Yancey allies, met in the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, on Saturday last, and nominated John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, for President, and Joseph Lane, of Oregon, for Vice President.—There were, in all, 105 votes cast, Alabama and Louisiana being represented in full, though these States had likewise a full representation in the regular Convention. The regular Convention which nominated Douglas and Fitzpatrick, was composed of 422 delegates, casting 211 votes, or just double the number of the Bolter's Convention. The enemies of the Democracy are highly elated at this division in the Democratic ranks. We advise them, however, "not to count their chickens ere they're hatched," for there's "many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip." We do not believe that Mr. Breckinridge will permit the use of his honored name to disintegrate and destroy the Democratic party. If he will, we must confess that we were entirely mistaken in our estimate of his patriotism and fidelity to Democratic usages.

DISUNION.

The apostle of the Southern disunionists, Mr. Yancey, was called out by the Seceders' Convention, immediately after the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane. The following report of his remarks, we would respectfully commend to the consideration of our readers, asking them to mark well their tenor and spirit:

Deafening calls were made for Mr. Yancey, who took to the platform and made a brilliant speech, congratulating the Convention on its representation of the States Rights Democracy that was prepared to maintain the rights of the Constitution. He begged them to accept of these congratulations at the hands of man a who had some reputation as a factionist and a disunionist: *of a man who was ten years ago an advocate of disunion, because he saw the constitutional rights of the South invaded by the admission of California with squatter sovereignty, and by the interference with the slave trade in the District of Columbia. He had gone before the State of Alabama, and asked them to secede.* He had been voted down by the State and had not since advocated disunion. Those who said he had, uttered a falsehood!

He *was neither for the Union*, nor against it. *He was prepared for a secession from the Union* whenever he saw the Constitutional rights of the South invaded.

☞ J. M. SHOEMAKER & Co. have just received a large lot of new goods, which they will sell very cheap. Call at No. 1, Anderson's Row, and see for yourselves.

☞ FERGUSON & SHAFER have on hand a fresh supply of elegant boots and shoes, and other goods. Their stock is well selected. Give them a call.

☞ MESSRS. DIEHL & DIBERT, the mail contractors between this place and Hopewell, are now making regular daily trips on their route. Their coaches are new and comfortably arranged, and they are in every way prepared to accommodate the travelling public.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

Douglas and Fitzpatrick Nominated.

BALTIMORE, June 23.—The theatre was again well crowded this morning and the floor well filled, the delegations from Louisiana and Alabama having taken seats.

After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Cummings,

Mr. Garret, of Alabama, desired to have the names of the delegation from Alabama corrected according to a list sent up.

Mr. Caldwell, of Kentucky, stated that after withdrawing last evening, the Kentucky delegation held a meeting and re-assembled this morning. The circumstances in which they were placed were exceedingly embarrassing, and they were unable to come to a harmonious conclusion. The result is that nine delegates remain in the Convention, ten withdrew, while five others desire for the present to suspend their action with the Convention without leaving it and without taking part in any other body. In suspending action with the Convention, they hope that there may yet arise an opportunity to act harmoniously with the Convention, and they therefore retain their seats and the right to act with the Convention.

It is the wish of those who suspend action, and those who withdraw, to request that their votes may not be cast by any other parties. The action on their part has been taken without anger, and in deep sorrow. It is not for them to question the action of any independent sovereignty but it was felt to be their duty and their policy to return to their constituents and leave them free to act, should there be two candidates in the field. He withdrew the name of Mr. Guthrie from before the Convention as a candidate. He also presented a communication from James G. Leech, one of the retiring delegates, stigmatising the action of the Convention in harsh terms as unfair, and attacking the majority in violent language.

The latter paper was read first, when Mr. Paine, of Ohio, moved to return the paper immediately to the gentleman who presented it, and decline to receive it. [Cries of "Yes, yes, that's right."

Mr. Paine did not recognize the right of the delegates seceding from the Convention to insult the majority, or impugn the action of the Convention, because a majority pass on the credentials of those claiming seats in the Convention.

Mr. Caldwell, of Kentucky, assured the Convention that he had no knowledge of the contents of the paper just read. It had been handed to him while on the floor. The paper would be found perfectly respectful in language and temper.

Mr. Paine of Ohio, moved that the paper be handed back to its author.

Mr. Sayles, of Rhode Island, hoped the motion would prevail. The paper was a direct insult to the Convention, as impugning the action of the Convention, and also a direct insult to the delegates who had taken seats in the Convention. He trusted the paper would be instantly seperated from the others, and returned to the writer.

He acquitted Mr. Caldwell of all knowledge of the contents of the paper, and felt certain he would not have presented it if he had known its true character.

Mr. Krum, of Missouri, hoped the paper would be received. He desired to defend and ratify the action of this Convention on the stump, and this paper was the best argument against the action of the seceders.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, suggested that the reading of the other papers be completed first.

Mr. Leech, of Kentucky, disclaimed any intention to offer an insult to the Convention, or any of its members. He believed the facts stated in his paper were incontrovertible. Believing them true, he had stated them plainly, but without intent to insult the Convention.

The reception of the paper was unanimously declined, and it was returned to the writer.

Mr. West, of Connecticut, called for the question on proceeding to a ballot for candidates. This is the sixth day of the session and the country is weary of the proceedings.

Mr. Reed, of Kentucky, on the part of a portion of the delegation from Lentucky, declared that he had seen no cause why Kentucky should desert the Democratic Convention and the Democratic party. The doomed city was to be saved if five true men could be found therein. Here were nine delegates from Kentucky who intended to redeem and save that State. They recognize this Convention as the only Convention of the National Democratic party. They will have no sectionalism at the South or North. They will stand here as a pillar of fire between the men of both extremes. They are not going to abandon the Convention because one great leader, whose pathway from Washington to the great West had been illuminated by gallant deeds, was evidently to be nominated.

The State of Kentucky would come to the support of the nominee of this Convention, whoever he may be, and the delegates present would stand by the action of the Convention "though the heavens fall." His colleague had withdrawn the name of Guthrie from before the Convention. He begged on his part to present that name again.

Mr. Clark, of Missouri, desired to announce the action of the Missouri delegation after consultation.

Mr. King of Missouri, hoped his colleague would say a part of the delegation, because some are here who don't wish the idea to go forth that a consultation was necessary.

Mr. Clark said such was the fact. A portion of the delegation had met for consultation. Two had agreed to withdraw out of the eighteen. The remainder will stay here where their constituents sent them—with the National Democratic party of the Union.

Mr. Hill, of North Carolina, announced that while he found nothing in the action of the Convention to cause any man to withdraw, he yet felt that he should paobably be doing injustice to his constituents if he remained in action with the Convention when the majority had withdrawn.

Mr. Moore, of Delaware, attempted to take the floor, but objections were made and there were loud calls for the question.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, said that only thirteen delegates from Tennessee had withdrawn. It was represented that nineteen delegates had withdrawn; but six of these were simply appointed by others and had no delegated authority. [Cries of question—question.]

Mr. Cooper, of Tennessee, rose to a question of privilege, and a scene of excitement ensued. He desired to reply to Mr. Jones, but the latter disclaimed any allusion to Mr. Cooper, and the Convention drowned his voice by cries of "Question, question."

Mr. Jones, of Pennsylvania, raised a point of order. This was no place to settle private quarrels.

The President decided that all the remarks were out of order. He desired to present to the Convention two papers, one from Mr. Sturman, of Arkansas, the other from the delegates from Georgia.

Mr. Paine, of Ohio, moved to suspend their reading, and lay them on the table. After some skirmishing this course was agreed to.

Loud calls for the question were then made, when

The President, Caleb Cushing, rose and begged the indulgence of the Convention. He said that when he had accepted the position of Chairman of this Convention, he was aware of trouble looming up in the distance. He had remained with the Convention in his seat, in the hope that harmony of counsel would at last prevail. That hope was fallacious, and he deemed it his duty in the present emergency, while tendering his grateful acknowledgements to all gentlemen for the courtesy extended to him, and particularly to those who had differed with him in policy, and while expressing his personal regard and cordial respect for all the members of the Convention, he deemed it his duty now to resign to Mr. Todd, of Ohio, his seat in the chair. [A loud and sudden burst of applause broke forth at this period of his speech, the President rapping to order.]

Mr. Cushing added, amidst the confusion, that he would now take his seat on the floor of the Convention, to abide by the action of his fellow delegates.

The applause continued for several moments, and as Mr. Cushing left the chair, the whole Convention in a body rose, the members waving their hats and handkerchiefs, and clapping their hands and crying "Good! Good! Now we shall have a fair man in the chair."

Mr. Todd, of Ohio, Vice President, then took the chair, and was received with loud applause. He briefly addressed the Convention, declaring that for over thirty years he had fought under the Democratic banner in Joshua R. Giddings' district, and he should not flinch from the foe now. He asked the indulgence of the Convention while endeavoring to discharge the duties which devolved upon him.

Mr. Butler, of Massachsetts, rose, but the Convention refused to hear him, and a scene of confusion ensued, until the Chair appealed to the honor of the Convention, when order was restored.

Several attempts were made to interrupt the proceedings, but the Chair quietly but steadily insisted on the andpreservation of order, an immediate vote on the question ordered last evening.

The resolution to proceed with a ballot was then adopted, and the roll was called.

When Massachusetts was called, Mr. Butler claimed the floor to explain the position of the delegation. He presented a protest against the exclusion of one of the delegation, and withdrew from further action with the Convention.

When Louisiana was called, Mr. Soule spoke for the delegation. He was severe on those whom he designated as "political fossils entrusted in office," and charged that war had been waged on Douglas by an army of unprincipled and unscrupulous politicians. Those who raised the storm are bound to sink and disappear in it. Secession is a word used to conceal another word, and one of more significance. It must beget disunion. The reasons given by the secessionists for leaving the Convention were only a pretext. They were mere tools in the hands of intriguers. The South cannot respond to their movement. He alluded to the admission of California in the Union as a free State, and the threats made at the South at the time. They changed their ground then, and their threats to dissolve the Union were not realized. The Southern States had made a sacrifice then in exchange for the principle of non-intervention. The South could not be earnest in its devotion to its principles, if by division among themselves they give up the government to their enemies, North and West.

Mr. Soule's speech was long and eloquent, and was repeatedly cheered, especially when it reflected most severely on the secessionists. At its close he cast the vote of Louisiana for Stephen A. Douglas.

Pennsylvania voted as follows:—For Douglas, 10 votes; for Breckinridge, 3; for Seymour, 1; for Guthrie, 3. The rest declined voting.

Great excitement followed the vote of Pennsylvania, with demands to know who the delegates were that refused to vote.

Mr. Russell, of New York, here withdrew the name of Horatio Seymour, and a read letter from him.

2 P. M.—The first ballot resulted as follows:

For Douglas	173½
" Breckinridge	5
" Henry A. Wise	1
" Bocock	1
" Dickinson	1
" Guthrie	9
" Seymour	1
Blank votes 21. Whole number	211

In announcing the vote of Pennsylvania, Mr. Dawson stated that nine delegates had refused to vote. One delegate cast his vote for Horatio Seymour, of New York.

Dr. Russell (N. Y.) immediately rose and read a letter from Mr. Seymour peremptorily withdrawing his name.

The following States were not represented: Delaware, South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, Texas, California and Oregon—7. Georgia was represented in part but did not vote.

Mr. Church (N. Y) offered the following:

Resolved, That Stephen A. Douglas having received two-thirds of all the votes cast in this National Democratic Convention, is, according to the rules of this Convention and the usages of the Democratic party, declared to be nominated for the office of President of the United States.

Mr. Church said that the New York delegation in this contest had been willing to yield all except their personal honor, and the honor of their constituents, to conciliate and harmonize the Democratic party. But when they were approached and told that they must yield a candidate who was the choice of the Democracy of the State, and in addition admit unconditionally to the Convention men who had seceded without any just cause, they had spurned the overtures. They would go home and sweep the State of New York as a whirlwind. (Loud applause.)

They had at Charleston voted to construe the two-third rule to mean two-thirds of the vote of the Electoral College at the request of the South, who remained with them on the pledge that if they so voted, the South would remain with the Convention. A portion of the South had broken the pledge, and now this wrong construction of the rule was no longer a peace offering. New York was prepared to take all the responsibility for the resolution he now offered.

At the solicitation of Col. Flournoy, (Ark.) who wished another ballot, so they could make the vote for Douglas stronger,

Mr. Church withdrew his resolution.

Eloquent speeches were made by a number of delegates in favor of Douglas.

Mr. David L. Seymour, on the part of the Dickinson men of the New York delegates, voted for Douglas.

Mr. Mason, (Ky.) a Guthrie man, gave in his allegiance to Douglas.

The second ballot was then announced.

SECOND BALLOT.

Douglas	181½
Breckinridge	7½
Guthrie	5½

DOUGLAS NOMINATED BY ACCLAMATION.

The resolution declaring Senator Douglas as the nominee, was then seconded, and adopted unanimously.

A scene of excitement ensued that clearly evinced the vehemence of the feelings of Douglas's friends, so long pent up.

The cheers were deafening. Every person in the theatre rose simultaneously, and manifested their enthusiasm with perfect abandon. Hats and handkerchiefs were waived and thrown into the air, and the whole scene could not be exceeded in excitement.

From the upper tier, banners long kept in reserve for this occasion, were unfurled and waved before the audience.

On the stage appeared a banner which was borne by the delegation from Pennsylvania, bearing the motto:

PENNSYLVANIA GOOD FOR
40,000 MAJORITY
FOR DOUGLAS!

Cheers for the "Little Giant" were proposed and responded to with a will, until all was a perfect roar inside of the building and on the outside.

After a considerable time had elapsed and something like order restored, the President said—

"With heartfelt satisfaction, as presiding officer of this Convention, I declare Stephen A. Douglas, by a unanimous vote, the candidate of the Democratic party of the Union, for President of these United States, and may God in his infinite mercy protect him and the Union he represents."

The scene of excitement was renewed with all its previous intensity by this speech.

Mr. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, in an eloquent speech, gave the endorsement of Pennsylvania to the nominee, declaring his admiration for his ability, gallantry and devotion to the Democracy and to the Union.

Mr. John Cochrane, of New York, on behalf of the Guthrie men of New York, warmly endorsed Judge Douglas, admitting that he was, above all others, the choice of the Democracy of New York, and declaring their intention to support him with the utmost enthusiasm.

Other delegates gave in the allegiance of their States. Loud applause followed each address.

The Convention then took a recess till 7 o'clock P. M.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK,

OF ALABAMA.

EVENING SESSION.

BALTIMORE, June 23d.—The regular Convention re-assembled at 7 o'clock.

On motion of a Louisiana delegate, a resolution was adopted declaring that it is in accordance with the interpretation of the Cincinnati platform that during the existence of territorial governments, the measure of restrictions, whatever it may be, imposed by the Federal Constitution on the power of the Territorial Legislature over the subject of the domestic relations, (as the same has been, or shall hereafter be, finally determined by the Supreme Court of the United States,) should be respected by all good citizens, and enforced with promptness and fidelity by every branch of the general government.

It was promised that this resolution would give Douglas 40,000 majority in Louisiana.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate a Vice President, and on the first ballot,

BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK, OF ALABAMA, was unanimously nominated.

Mr. Richardson (Ill.) said if the Democratic party should be defeated and perpetually ruined, the Seceders must bear the responsibility, and not Douglas or his friends. In this connection he produced a letter from Mr. Douglas, dated Washington, June 20th, authorizing and requesting his friends to withdraw his name if in their judgment harmony could be produced. Mr. Richardson said the course of the Seceders had placed it out of the power of the friends of Douglas to comply with the Senator's request. He also announced (Mr. Douglas' acceptance of the nomination.

After the passage of several unimportant resolutions, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

H. L. GODBOLD,
TUNER & REPAIRER

of Pianos, Melodeons &c., has made arrangements to visit this place regularly at stated periods. The next visit will be in October. Yearly contracts made. Price for tuning $2.00. First class pianos for sale. Orders to be left at the "Gazette" office. H. L. G. has permission to refer to the following persons for whom he has tuned:

Hon. A. King, Hon. S. L. Russell, John Mower, Esq., O. E. Shannon, Esq., Dr. W. H. Watson, Rev. S. Barnes, Mrs. Freytet.

June 29,'60.

NOTICE!

All persons are hereby notified that I have this day purchased all the right and interest of Samuel Walker, in and to two acres of Oats, one acre of Corn, (and ground prepared for Buckwheat,) now growing upon my farm in Juniata tp., Bedford co. All persons are, therefore, hereby forewarned not to purchase, or meddle with the same, as they are now in my possession, and I will use all legal means against any person or persons that will interfere in the premises aforesaid.

June, 29,'60. PETER HILLEGAS, Sen.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of H. J. Bruner, Esq., adm'r. of the Estate of Campbell Hendrickson, dec'd., will sit for that purpose, at his office in Bedford, on Monday, the 9th day of July, next, when and where those interested may attend, if they think proper.

JNO. MOWER,
June 29,'60. Auditor.

ATTENTION, RIFLEMEN!

You are hereby ordered to parade in Schellsburg, on Wednesday, the 4th day of July, next at 10 o'clock, A. M., in full summer uniform, with ten rounds of blank cartridge. By order of the Capt.

G. W. STIFFLER, O. S.
June 29th, 1860.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned appointed auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of Sheriff Fluke, arising from the sale of the real estate of George Kimberly, would give notice to all parties interested in said distribution, that he will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office in Bedford borough, on Saturday the 14th July next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

O. H. GAITHER,
June 29, 1860. Auditor.

BEDFORD COUNTY, ss.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 30th day of April, 1860, before the Judges of the said court,

On motion of O. E. Shannon, Esq., the court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Jacob Keagy, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased, to wit, Michael, Catharine, David, Ann, intermarried with Wm. Eller, Peter, and Jacob, a minor, who has for his guardian David Schnebly, all residing in Bedford County, except David who resides in Blair county; to be and appear at an Orphan's Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the first Monday, third day of September, A. D. 1860, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation, issued out of said court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

And In testimony whereof I have hereunto L. S. set my hand and seal of said county, at And Bedford, the 7th day of May, A. D. 1860.

ATTEST:

WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff. SAM'L. H. TATE, Clerk.

June 22, 1860.

BEDFORD COUNTY, ss.

And The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to L. S. Sarah Grove, Executrix of the last will And testament of Simon Grove, late of Bedford county, deceasad:

On petition of James Mullin, Guardian of the minor children of Jeremiah Grove, dec'd., and on motion of A. King, Esq., we command you that laying aside all business and excuses whatsoever you be and appear in your proper person, before the Judges of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, at a court to be holden at Bedford on the first Monday third day of September next and show cause why you should not give security as executrix and why you should not settle an account of your administration on the estate of said dec'd.

Witness the HON. F. M. KIMMELL, ESQ. President of our said court, at Bedford, this 30th day of April, A. D. 1860.

ATTEST:

WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff. SAM'L. H. TATE, Clerk.

June 22d, 1860.

STATISTICS OF THE POOR House of Bedford County for Ten Years, including Receipts Expenditures, &c.

Aggregate. Average.		Receipts of mill exclusive of miller's thirds.	Expenses of Mill	Receipts of farm and garden	Expenses of farm.	Receipts of mill and farm over and above expenses.	Expenses of Poor House over and above net proceeds of mill & farm as paid out.	Whole expenses of the Poor House property	Toll wheat of mill. No. of bushels.	Toll rye of mill. No. of bushels	Toll corn of mill No. of bushels	Toll buckwheat of mill No. of bushels	Average percentage on investment at original cost of $12,500	Joint expenses of mill, farm & poor house as reported out door and waiting.	Average number of paupers each week.	Average cost of each pauper per week.	Average tax collected each year
Aggregate.	1850																
Average.	1851	$970.10	388.00	772.80	196.50	1347.10	636.24	3091.55	4725.03	953	792	490	225	682	75	704	624	49	45	2103.74	210	1.50	3180.17
	1852	$969.01	360.07	841.01	924.50	1607.13	671.39	4225.21	4581.04	1099.21	1165.05	3973	782	257	227	493	611	1429.62	4112.69	1.30	3180.17
	1853	$1039.31	360.07	841.01	924.50	1967.13	671.39	4225.21	4581.04	1099.21	1165.05	3973	782	257	227	493	611	1429.62	4112.69	1.30	3180.17
	1854	$1103.76	388.00	772.80	196.50	2366.81	2006.33	4225.21	4581.04	1099.21	1165.05	3973	782	257	227	493	611	1429.62	4112.69	1.30	3180.17
	1855	$1021.15	388.00	772.80	196.50	2218.95	2006.33	4225.21	4581.04	1099.21	1165.05	3973	782	257	227	493	611	1429.62	4112.69	1.30	3180.17
	1856	$1369.00	388.00	772.80	196.50	2218.95	2006.33	4225.21	4581.04	1099.21	1165.05	3973	782	257	227	493	611	1429.62	4112.69	1.30	3180.17
	1857	$1102.76	388.00	772.80	196.50	2366.81	2006.33	4225.21	4581.04	1099.21	1165.05	3973	782	257	227	493	611	1429.62	4112.69	1.30	3180.17
	1858	$2021.37	388.00	772.80	196.50	1681.81	1907.13	3991.55	4725.03	953	792	490	225	682	75	704	624	49	45	2103.74	210	1.50	3180.17
	1859	$2021.37	388.00	772.80	196.50	1681.81	1907.13	3991.55	4725.03	953	792	490	225	682	75	704	624	49	45	2103.74	210	1.50	3180.17
	1860	$1600.00	388.00	772.80	196.50	1681.81	1907.13	3991.55	4725.03	953	792	490	225	682	75	704	624	49	45	2103.74	210	1.50	3180.17

In the foregoing table, wheat is put down at $1; rye, corn and buckwheat 50 cts, beef 4½, pork 5, lard 10, tallow 10; and garden vegetable, at a fair average price. The column containing expenses of Poor House, over and above net proceeds of mill and farm *as paid out*, exhibits $2,103. 74; the last column, containing taxes collected each year, exhibits an average of $3.180.39, showing a difference of $1.076.-65; this difference is accounted for in the consumption of beef, pork, garden vegetables &c. not put down in the column of expenses, not being *paid out*, but counted in as resources of farm and garden in order to ascertain what the property has been paying as a separate and distinct property from the Poor House. This difference added to the cost of each pauper per head as above, makes the average cost of each one per week, for the ten last years, $1.71; this concluded all expenses of Poor House, embracing Steward's salary, his family, Physician's salary, Directors, Clerks, &c. From a thorough and rigid investigation of every Treasurer's and Steward's report, which involved an examination of every single item in each one for ten years, nothing was detected but a fair and full statement of income and out-lay. Some bills were allowed occasionally which looked extravagant, but they would not have been paid without checks being granted by the Directors. There is some room for economizing; but the secret of so much tax and expense, is the unavoidable cost of a very large family of say 60 people (including Steward and family) to be fed and clothed all the time; following in its train, Physician's bills, medicines, burial expenses, Clerks, Directors, Justices, making out warrants, constable's fees in bringing paupers &c. &c. These latter things make up a large bill at items each year, which are not seen, but felt.

The mill and farm taken together exhibit an astonishing result. No real estate property in the county pays like it. The mill is a source of steady increase, yielding as much as most farms alone, after paying all its expenses, whilst the farm and gardens, are still more interesting in their results.

It is not a grain growing farm; but with a large meadow, and its yield of corn, with work done principally by the Steward and paupers, the net increase is large, and the garden still larger. From 2500 to 3000 heads of cabbage, 2 & 300 doz. cucumbers are the annual yield of the garden, including beets, parsnips, beans &c, in proportion. The best thing about it, is, the *work* costs nothing, or very little. It is a kind of *work*, paupers can and will do.

The above table is as near correct as it could be made from the reports. From the *mixed* manner in which some are made out, it is impossible to get items seperated so as to get them exactly under the proper head. It is suggested, hereafter, that for ready information, and a clear exhibit of facts, the Treasurer and Steward keep their accounts, and make out their reportsshowing the income of the Mill, in one column; the expenses in another, and the same with regard to the farm and Poor House property. They are three separate concerns, and the accounts should be kept so.

The varied amount of expenses in different years is accounted for from the facts that more checks were lifted in some years than others. The first three of the above ten, shows the average cost of paupers small; the next column of receipts by Treasurer explains it in the amount of taxes received, and consequently the small amount paid out.

Too loose a practice has prevailed in allowing exonerations to collectors; a more rigid rule would save the honest, willing tax-payers a large amount.

Collectors, if allowed, get in the habit of putting every body on the 'scape list who don't pay just when asked; this practice has been a source of considerable burthern to the tax payers within ten years. Collectors should bear in mind that no man can plead the three hundred dollar law against taxes; and this rule enforcbd, will leave very few in Bedford county unable to contribute their mite to the support of the Poor.

The yield of 12½ per cent on the investment at original cost, may probably admit of a small deduction; but very little. Under no circumstances could it get below 10. The board of commissioners appointed to sell the property and buy another, &c., are satisfied that such a change would be useless and unwise. The objection to the property being on the turnpike is no objection when it is taken into consideration that the way-faring population must be supported any how; it will not do to let them starve; the poor-house is made for the poor, and the whole people of the county may as well keep them as those who live along the road; the tax-payers along the turnpike have, as it is, more than their share of beggars.

Besides this, if the Institution were eight or ten miles, or three or four miles from town on a farm, a great many way-farers would resort to it at all events; the Physicians would have to ride further, and charge more, the pauper's clothing would have to be hauled and carried to them; the grand jury would have to visit them at a big expense; a Stdward and a hand or two would have to be constantly on the go to furnish supplies; the expense of several hands on a farm; a large number of horses and cattle constantly to feed and all the other expenses attending a grain-growing farm with its vast amount of labor, make it in their opinion, highly expedient and proper to keep what they now have rather than venture on untried experiments. An improvement, however, should be made; a new house ought to be built for the paupers; this can be done without much outlay, and should be so arranged as to have a place or department exclusively for the sick and another place separately for the way-farers. These places properly attended to and cleansed as they should be, will relieve the rest of the paupers from suffering, and the Steward from a great deal of trouble and odium.

It is to be hoped also that the institution will hereafter be kept from all entangling alliances with politics, and that an intelligent good business man may be retained as Steward so long as he behaves himself well. The business must be learned as well as every thing else.

An honest man with some of the people's funds could buy grain, grind it out and supply the whole town of Bedford, in addition to doing the grist work; this should be done; such a use of the property would in a short time greatly relieve the tax-payers.

Entertainingsthese views, after a careful examination of the subject, the Commissioners believing they had discretionary power under the act of Assembly and appointment of the Court, respectfully decline carrying out the provisions of said act, under a conviction that the people of the County would not be benefited thereby.

JOHN NYCUM,
JOS. B. NOBLE,
EMN'L STATLER,
FR. JORDAN,
O. E. SHANNON.

BEDFORD COUNTY, ss.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1860, before the Judges of said court;—

On motion of O. E. Shannon, Esq., the court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Jacob Snell, late of East Providence tp., dec'd., to wit: Maria, intermarried with Jonathan Statler, residing in Story county, Iowa, Jacob Snell, residing in Carroll county, Ill., George Snell, residing in Penn'a, Caroline, intermarried with Jacob H. Barndollar, now deceased, residing in Blair co., Pa., Christopher Snell, residing in Bedford county, Caroline and Catharine Manspeaker, children of Catharine Manspeaker, dec'd, of whom O. E. Shannon is guardian, and David Manspeaker, another heir of said Catharine, who is a minor and has no guardian, residing in Carroll county, Illinois, and Wm Snell residing in Bedford county, Pa.. [said Wm. Snell holds by purchase, the interest of all said heirs, except Maria Statler, Caroline Barndollar and David Manspeaker] to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for said county of Bedford, on the first Monday, third day of September, A. D., 1860, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation, issued out of said court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

And in testimony whereof I have hereunto ✓L. S.✓ set my hand and seal of said court, at ✓✓✓✓✓ Bedford, the 7th day of May, A. D. 1860.

ATTEST:
WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff. SAM'L. H. TATE, Clerk.
June 22, 1860.

BEDFORD COUNTY, ss.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1860, before the Judges of the said court,

On motion of G. H. Spang, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Henry Wolford. late of Londonderry township. dec'd., to wit: Jacob Wolford, who has conveyed his share to Leonard Bitner, George Wolford, residing in Bedford county, Michael Wolford, residing in Fayette county, Pa., Joseph Wolford residing in Somerset co., Pa., Hannah, intermarried with Adam Shroyer, residing in Allegheny co., Md.. Mary Wolford, residing in Bedford county, Susanna, intermarried with Solomon Smith, residing in Bedford county, Catharine intermarried with John Stokes, residing in Cedar county, Iowa, Barbara, who was intermarried with John Devore, in Ohio, since dead, leaving issue two children, to wit, Hannah and Henry, residing in Ohio, and Adam Wolford who is dead, leaving issue three children, residing in Ohio, to wit, Josiah, Elizabeth and Simon Wolford, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for said county of Bedford, on the first Monday, third day of September, A. D., 1860, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deseased, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto ✓L. S.✓ set my hand and seal of said Court, at ✓✓✓✓✓ Bedford, the 7th day of May, A. D. 1860.

ATTEST:
WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff. SAM'L H. TATE, Clerk.

CAUTION.—

Hunters and fishers, will take care not to trespass on the lands of the subscribers, after this date, otherwise they will be dealt with according to law.

DAVID BOYERS,
SAM'L. HULLINGER,
ABRAHAM S. BROWN,
DAVID S. BROWN,
JACOB KIFER,
ABRAHAM NEWCOMER,
SAMUEL BASSLER,
JACOB LONGENECKER,
JACOB A. NICODEMUS,
DAVID L. HARTMAN,
MICHAEL L. KEAGGY,
PAUL RHOADS,
JOHN BRUMBAUGH,
D. S. BRIDENTHAL.

June 22, 1860.

A SELECT SCHOOL

For teaching the primary and higher English branches, will be opened by the subscriber in the newly furnished and beautiful rooms of the Union School-House, on Monday, the 9th day of July next. No more pupils will be taken than can receive every attention.

TERMS—From $2 to $5 per quarter, according to branches pursued. The patronage of the citizens of Bedford and the surrounding country, is respectfully solicited. Applications should be made immediately.

J. W. DICKERSON.

June 22d, 1860.

NOTICE.—

Whereas a certain Margery Menges of Napier tp., Bedford county, claims to be my wedded wife, I hereby notify the public that such is not the fact; that she never stood in any such relation to me, nor does she now; and I caution all persons against harboring her, or dealing with her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting.

G. W. SIGLER.

Bedford Tp., June 22d.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

WHEREAS, William Nycum, late of Monroe tp., Bedford co., died, seized of the following described Real Estate, to wit; One tract of land containing two hundred and thirty nine acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Barnard Clabaugh, William Cornell, John Fletcher and Leonard Nycum's heirs, situate in said township,

Leaving issue the following heirs and legal representatives, to wit; Leonard Nycum, John Nycum, the petitioner, residing in Bedford county, Barnard Nycum, and Upton Nycum, residing in Alleghany co., Md., Wilson Nycum and Andrew Nycum residing in Bedford co.,

NOTICE is, therefore, hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation, to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation, on said premises, on Tuesday, the 31st day of July, 1860, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, June 15th, 1860. WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

WHEREAS, William Kerr, late of Harrison tp., Bedford co., died seized of the following described Real Estate, to wit; One tract of land containing three hundred and twelve acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Peter Wertz, Valentine V. Wertz, Widow Suters and others, about one half cleared and under fence, with double log barn and other buildings thereon erected situate in said tp.,

Leaving a widow, Mary Kerr, and eleven heirs, to wit. John Kerr, Catharine, wife of Lewis Kellerman, dead, leaving her husband and three children, to wit; James Kellerman and Wm. Kellerman of Bedford co., John Kellerman of Ohio, Elizabeth, wife of Jonathan Cessna, of Ohio, who conveyed her share to Mary the Widow, William Jackson Kerr, Joseph Henry Kerr, Amanda, wife of John Riley, Samuel Kerr, George Kerr of Bedford co., and Margaret wife of Peter Funk, residence not known,

NOTICE is, therefore, hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation, on said premises, on Tuesday 24th day of July, 1860, when and where all parties interested, may attend if they see proper.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, June 8th, 1860. WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

BEDFORD MACHINE SHOP!

THE subscriber would most respectfully announce to the farming community, and public in general, that he still continues to manufacture at his shop, in Bedford, Pa., the following farming utensils of the very best material, and in the most workmanlike manner, viz:

FOUR AND SIX HORSE TUMBLING SHAFT POWER MACHINES,

with large open cylinders, six staves, and spikes screwed in, and improved Straw Shakers attached. Their superiors for strength and speed are not made in this or any other County in the State.

Four Horse Tumbling Shaft and Strap Power Machine, with cylinder open or shut, as may be desired, for convenience, ease of draft, and perfect working, this machine has no superior any where. THREE HORSE MACHINES, of the same kind. Two and three Horse Tumbling Shaft Power Machines, a very convenient and excellent machine for small farmers, with or without shakers, single and double shovel Ploughs, Horse Rakes, Lever Cutting Boxes, Harrows and Wheelbarrows, made to order.

All the above articles constantly on hand, and sold on reasonable terms.

Repairing of all kinds of Machines, whether made here or elsewhere, done on the shortest notice.

Castings for all my machines, made at the Foundry of Shires & Jordan, in Bedford, and will compare with any made in the State for strength and durability. Blacksmithing done to order. All my work warranted to give satisfaction.

From a past experience of overtwenty years in the Machine business, I feel confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call. Call and examine my work before you purchase elsewhere, as I am determined to please all.

Horses, grain of all kinds, lumber and iron, will be taken in exchange for work.

PETER H. SHIRES,
June 8, 1860.–6m. Machinist.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1860, at 1 o'clock P. M., part of the Real estate of Levi Clark, late of West Providence township, in the country of Bedford, dec'd, to wit: 78½ acres of Red Lands, about one third of which is cleared and under fence, with a log house thereon erected, situate in the township aforesaid, adjoining lands of William Wilkins, Elias Clark, Absalom Garlick and others.

TERMS:—Three hundred dollars at the confirmation of the Sale—the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, secured by judgments on the peperty.

SOLOMON WILLIAMS,
June 8, 1860. Adm'r. of Levi Clark, dec'd.

ESTATE OF NICHOLAS KEGG, DEC'D.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford County, upon the Estate of Nicholas Kegg Esq. late of Juniata Township dec'd, all persons indebted to said Estate are here notified that they will be required to make immediate payment and those having claims against the Estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. GILLESPIE.
Juniata Tp., June 22d, '60.

MEN'S and Boys' wear, of all kinds, just received and for sale cheap, at Shoemakers' Store. Nos Anderson's Row. [april 6th, 1860.]

ALL kinds of produce taken in exchange for Goods, at Shoemakor's Store No 1. Anderson's Row. [april 6th, 1860.]

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, APPLE MILLS, COOKING, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND

Sleigh soles, wash kettles, of different sizes, wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

☞PLOUGHS.—WOODCOCK, SEYLER, and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will

Sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb 25,'60-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.—

Proposals will be received on Friday, the 29th day of June 1860, at 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day, for the erection of a new Bridge over Clear Creek, at or near the property of the Heirs of Peter Borndollar, dec'd., where the road leading from Bloody Run to Clearville, crosses said Creek in West Providence Township. Plan and specifications will be exhibited on the grounds. Said proposals will also be received on the ground.

By order of the Commissioners.
Comm'rs. Office, June 15th, 1860.3t. H. NICODEMUS, Clerk.

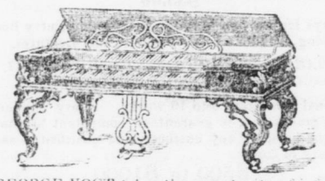
AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to hear and determine the facts and return the evidence, &c., to the Court, in the matter of the account of William Ott and Simon Harcleroad, Executors of the last will, &c., of John Harcleroad, late of Colerain tp., dec'd., will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Friday, the 22d day of June, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when all parties interested can attend if they see proper.

JOHN P. REED,
June 8, 1860. Auditor.

PHILADELPHIA ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOS.



GEORGE VOGT takes the opportunity of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Piano Warerooms from No. 628 Arch Street, to No. 516 Arch Street, where he will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of his lately patented PIANOS, which have been pronounced by the best judges as far superior to all other Pianos in the sweetness and purity of their tone and construction, heretofore manufactured in the United States and England.

May 18,'60.–6 mo.

GRANVILLE STOKES' GIFT CLOTHING EMPORIUM, ONE PRICE AND NO ABATEMENT.

NO. 607 CHESTNUT STREET.

GRANVILLE STOKES would return thanks to the public for their appreciation of his efforts to please, and their liberal patronage.

In order to keep up this kindly feeling, he has yielded to the solicitations of many of his friends and inaugurated a new system, of Gifts with each Garment sold. To his choice selection of fine Fabrics, and made-up Clothing, he invites the scrutiny of the public, as well as to his new mode of doing business. Each article is warranted to be, in Fabric, Style and Make, equal to any gotten up in the City, and one price, (lower than the lowest,) marked on the Ticket.

Each article sold, or measured for, is accompanied by a Gift, varying in value from $1 to $100.

N. B.—None but the most skillful Designers, Cutters and Workmen employed; and satisfaction in Fit, Fashion, Fabric, Price and Gift, guaranteed at

GRANVILLE STOKES'
ONE PRICE GIFT CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
NO. 607 CHESTNUT STREET.
May 18,'60.–6 ms.

C. P. PERRY,
S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND RACE ST., PHILADELPHIA,

Manufactures ACCOUNT BOOKS of the best quality. Bankers and Merchants can have their Books ruled and bound in any style.

☞Premium awarded by the Franklin Institute.

C. P. PERRY,
S. W. Corner. Fourth and Race streets. Philadelphia. supplies every article in the BOOK or STATIONERY line, at low prices. Having superior facilities as a manufacturer, he is enabled to supply goods very low, and make very fair profit. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

COLLECT TOGETHER

All your "Old Books" and Magazines; take them to PERRY'S Book Binderies, Fourth and Race, where you can have them bound good and handsomely at a low price.

May 18,'60.–6 ms.

B. FRANK. JACKSON,

PRINTER AND STATIONER,
439 *CHESTNUT STREET*,
PHILADELPHIA.

May 18,'66.–1 yr.

SUMMER TRADE NOTICE.

BUNN, RAIGUEL & CO.,
No. 137 *North Third Street*,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF FANCY DRY GOODS,

Invite the attention of Purchasers to their extensive Stock of fancy Dry Goods, Silks, Embroideries, Cloths, Cassimeres &c.

May 18,'60.–

WINCHESTER & CO.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
—AND—
PATENT SHOULDER SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
No. 706 *CHESTNUT Street*,

Above Seventh, opposite the Washington House,

Fine Shirts and Drawers made from measurement at a few days notice and in all cases Warranted to fit. Formula for measurement furnished on application by mail. LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS TO WHOLE SALE BUYERS.

May 18,'60.–1 yr.

H. BANCROFT & CO.,
IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS,
No. 330 *Market Street, Philadelphia.*

May 18,'60.–1 yr.

PHILA DELPHIA ADVERTISEMENTS.

L. LADOMUS. S. BRLON.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
No. 802 *CHESTNUT STREET PHILA.*
(FIRST DOOR ABOVE EIGHTH STREET.)

Would most respectfully ask the attention of Citizens and Strangers to their Large, Cheap, and well selected Stock of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
CONSISTING IN PART OF

Gold Hunting Lever Watches, full jeweled, 18 carat case,	$10 00
Gold Lever Watches, open face, full jewel'd 18 carat case,	30 00
Gold Lepine Watches, open face, full jewelled, 18 carat case,	22 00
Silver Lever Watches, Hunting case, full jewelled,	18 00
Silver Lever watches, open face, full jeweled,	14 00
Silver Lepine Watches, Hunting case,	14 00
Silver Lepine Watches, open face,	9 00
Gold Guard Chains,	12 00
Gold Vest and Fob Chains,	10 00
Gold Pen Holder with Pen and Pencil,	4 00
Gold Pencils,	1 50
Gold Pens with Silver Holders,	1 00
Silver Table Spoons, per set,	
Silver Tea Spoons,	6 00
Gold Thimbles.	3 00

With a large assortment of Silver, Table and Tea Forks; Dessert, Mustard and Salt Spoons; Pie, Cake, and Ice Cream knives; Sugar Spoons; Preserve Spoons; Pickle Knives and Forks, etc.

☞Also, constantly on hand, a magnificent assortment of Jewelry, consisting in part of Bracelets, Breastpins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Miniature cases for 1, 2, 4, and 6 likenesses; Gold Crosses, Children's armlets, and every thing in the Jewelry line, of the latest and most approved patterns.

Gold and silver Thimbles: Wedding Rings at all prices. Ladies' Chatelaines, Gold Watch keys and Seals; Studs and Sleeve Buttons; Opera Glasses.

Always on hand, a splendid assortment of Diamond Jewelry. Also, Diamonds mounted in the most beautiful manner, equal to any work in the United States, at moderate prices.

Silver plated Tea Sets, Silver plated Knives and Forks—beautiful goods, and look equal to Silver.

CALIFORNIA GOLD BOUGHT OR MADE UP TO ORDER.

☞All descriptions of Hair Jewelry, such as Breastpins, Ear Rings, Bracelets, Chains, Charms, made to order in the most beautiful style. Old Watches and Jewelry taken in exchange

We can send by mail, with perfect safety, Watches or Jewelry to any part of the United States. All orders must be accompanied with the Cash. No goods sent unless the money is first received. Call or address

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
802 Chestnut Street, Phil'a.

May 18,'60.–6 ms.

LOOKING GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
PICTURE FRAMES,
OIL PAINTINGS,

The most extensive and elegant assortment at the very lowest rates.—Glasses in store of every description. Mahogany framed Glasses, for country sales. Print and Portrait frames, Window Cornices, Gilt Mouldings, etc. Estimates for furnishing Glasses to fill every space, by mail on application. Engravings for Grecian and Antique Paintings.—Catalogues gratis.

JAS. S. EARLE & SON,
816 Chestnut St., Phil'a.

May 18,'60.–1 yr.

J. E. GOULD,
No. 632 *Chestnut St., cor. of Seventh,*
PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

RAVEN, BACON & CO'S., NUNN'S & CLARK'S, HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S., AND A. H. GALE & CO'S.

MASON & HAMLIN'S, AND PRINCE & CO'S.
MELODEONS & HARMONIUMS.

Pianos and Melodeons to Rent. Second-hand Pianos.

May 18,'60.–1 yr.

WILLIAM RAIGUEL, SAMUEL MOORE, WILLIAM G. SKILLMAN, JAMES M. WHITEY, EDWARD A. ADAMS, HENRY P. ATKINSON.

RAIGUEL, MOORE & CO.,
LATE, RAIGUEL AND CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
Nos. 220 & 222 *North Third St., above Race, West side, PHILADELPHIA.*

May 18,'60.–1 yr.

JOHN O. JAMES, WM. C. KENT, CHARLES SANTEE, ISAAC WELSH, G. A. SMITH, SAMUEL WHITE, H. G. STERLING, H. D. WELSH, J. TOMLINSON.

JAMES, KENT, SANTEE & CO,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS,
239 & 241 NORTH THIRD STREET,
ABOVE RACE, PHILADELPHIA.

May 18,'60.–1 yr.

J. P. HUBER,
(SUCCESSOR TO J. SORVER,)
—WHOLESALE DEALER IN—
TOBACCO. SNUFF AND CIGARS,
No 8 *North Fifth St., above Market, Phil'a.*

Also, Manufacturer and Importer of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS.

May 18, 1860.–1 yr.

MARTHA T. MARTIN, GEO. R. PEDDLE, C. H. HAMRICK, S. R. MARTIN. J. A. L. MORREL,

F. A. BAKER,
WITH
MARTINS, PEDDLE, HAMRICK & CO.
—IMPORTERS OF—
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND NOTIONS,
No. 30, *North Fourth St., Phil'a.*

May 18,'60.–1 yr.

THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL, awarded to C. MEYER for his two PIANOS, London, October 15, 1851

C. MEYER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand PIANOS, equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal in London, in 1851.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

He has received, during the last fifteen years, more Medals than any other maker, from the Franklin Institute—also, First Premiums in Boston, New York and Baltimore.

Warerooms, No. 772 ARCH Street, below Eighth South side, PHILADELPHIA

May 18, 1860.–1 yr.

SPRING FASHIONS.—

MRS. S. E. POTTS

has returned from the cities, having completed eral spring purchases, and is now prepared to offer ex ht inducements in the way of

RICH FANCY GOODS.

Her stock consists of some rare styles and latest novelties of the season.

Silk and lace mantillas are composed of the newest styles of the season.

Crape de paris, dusters, rich silks, handsome ordigan, lawn robes.

Flounced summer silks, dress goods of all kinds.

STELLA SHAWLS.

Black and colored center printed bordered stella, brocha bordered stella, printed cashmere shawls; children's capes, comprising the largest assortment of shawls, straw goods, large stock of new styles of bonnets, straw and silk, English straw bonnets, braid bonnets, pamella bonnets, fancy straws, six hundred pieces of rich ribbons at 25 cents per yard, purchased at auction and can be sold cheap, bonnet ruches bonnet silk, mitts, kid gloves, hosiery, fans, soap and perfumery, fancy goods of all descriptions, dress trimmings, flats and hats trimmed and untrimmed. She will be still adding to her large stock every week during the summer, new desirable and fashionable goods. Mourning dress goods and dusters to suit. [june 8,'60.]

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE, AND TURNPIKE STOCK.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, there will be sold at public vendue on Saturday the 30th of June next, at the Court House in Bedford, one House and lot of ground situate in the Borough of Bedford, adjoining the public square, the Presbyterian Church and property of Maj. Tate, the property of Sophia Morrison, dec'd.

ALSO—At the same time and place, all the right title and interest of Joseph S. Morrison, dec'd., in a lot of ground three miles west of Bedford, on the Turnpike road, on which the toll house &c., is erected. ALSO—12 shares of stock in the Stoystown & Bedford Turnpike Road Co., and ten shares in the Chambersburg & Bedford Turnpike Road Co.—TERMS—Made known on day of sale.

JOB MANN,
June 1, 1860. Administrator.

SAVE COSTS!—

All persons still indebted to the firm of OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN, by Account or Note, are respectfully, yet most earnestly asked to make immediate payment, and thus save cost. The Books, Notes and effects of the firm are in the hands of Oster & Carn.

After the 1st day of August, 1860, cost will be added, without further notice, except by special agreement.

June 8, 1860.–2m.

BOARDING HOUSE

FOR VISITORS TO BEDFORD SPRINGS AND OTHERS.

The subscriber, formerly of the Franklin Hotel, Chambersburg, Pa., has leased the well known Boarding House in Bedford, formerly kept by Mrs. Filler. This Hous is situated in the most pleasant part of the town, on the road leading to the Springs. The rooms are large and airy, and great care will be taken to render all he guests comfortable and happy. Fresh Minera Water constantly on hand. Terms moderate.

June 15,'60.4t. JOSEPH ALSIP.

HOSTETTER'S
STOMACH BITTERS.

IT is a fact that, at some period, every member of the human family is subject to disease or disturbance of the bodily functions; but, with the aid of a good tonic and the exercise of plain common sense, they may be able so to regulate the system as to secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is certainly that which will produce a natural state of things at the least hazard of vital strength and life. For this purpose, Dr. Hostetter has introduced to this country a preparation bearing his name, which is not a new medicine, but one that has been tried for years, giving satisfaction to all who have used it. The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels, and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus, by the simple process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease.

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious Complaints, arising from a morbid inaction of the Stomach or Bowels, producing Cramps, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c., these Bitters have no equal.

Diarrhœa, dysentery or flux, so generally contracted by new settlers, and caused principally by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Dyspepsia, a disease which is probably more prevalent, in all its various forms, than any other, and the cause of which may always be attributed to derangements of the digestive organs, can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, as per directions on the bottle. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind; then why not use an article known to be infallible? All nations have their Bitters, as a preventive of disease and strengthener of the system in general; and among them all there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based upon scientific experiments which have tended to prove the value of this great preparation in the scale of medical science.

FEVER AND AGUE.—This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on the body of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short time, and rendering him physically and mentally useless, can be driven from the body by the use of HOSTETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. Further, none of the above-stated diseases can be contracted, even in exposed situations, if the Bitters are used as per directions. And as they neither create nausea nor offend the palate, and render unnecessary any change of diet or interruption of ordinary pursuits, but promote sound sleep and healthy digestion, the complaint is removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

For Persons in Advanced Years, who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution and infirm body, these Bitters are invaluable as a restorative of strength and vigor, and need only be tried to be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing these Bitters are indispensable, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy for all cases of debility, and, before so doing, should ask their physician, who, if he is acquainted with the virtue of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases of weakness.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

☞Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America, and Germany.

Agents for Bedford County: B. F. HARRY, F. C. Palmer, Bedford; John F. Lowry, Hopewell; I. S. Reese, Bloody Run; John Nycum, Fairview.

Oct. 14, 1859.

C. R. OSTER. SAMUEL CARN.

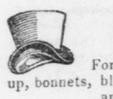
OSTER & CARN.

Cheap-side, Bedford, Pa.

WE have the pleasure to announce to our friends, and customers, that we are now receiving an immense stock of New and Cheap

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

comprising medium styles, gay and plain DRESS GOODS, in part, silk foulards, poil de chevres, mohair plaids, ristoria cloth, poplins, lustres, brilliants challie de lains, pongees, chintzes, lawns, lavellas, de lains at 10, 12, 15, 18 and 25 cts, piles of Muslins by the piece and yard at 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 cts, pantaloon stuffs in great variety at 10, 12, 15, 18, and 25 cts, cloths, cassimeres and tweeds, cassinetts and jeans all colors, silk, satin and marseilles vestings, cottonades, linen ducks and drillings gents' new styles, shirts, collars, stocks, neck ties, hosiery, gloves, handkerchiefs, &c.. marseilles and linen shirt fronts, fine shirt fronts at 12½ warranted not all linen.



HATS AND CAPS,

For the million, from 10 cents up, bonnets, bloomers and shakers, ribbons, ruches and flowers, very cheap.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Cheap as the cheapest. Glass, china and queens ware.

Fresh supply of GROCERIES, superior green and black teas, prime Rio, La Guayra and Ceara coffee. Nice brown sugar at 8, 9 and 10 cts, baking molasses at 10 and 12 cts. per quart, best golden syrup at 18 and 20 cts per quart, Baker's cocoa, corn starch, extracts and spices of all kinds.

We invite every person to call and see. No trouble to show goods.

TERMS. } Prompt settlement by cash, produce or note every January.

April 27, 1860.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, there will be sold, on the premises, by public out-cry, the following valuable Real Estate, situate in Monroe township, Bedford co., late the property of Henry Steckman, dec'd., to wit: On Tuesday, the 26th day of June, next, at one o'clock of said day, the mansion farm, composed of two tracts of Land, containing 223 acres and 146 perches, nett, adjoining Barnabas Steckman, Philip Riddinger, Swartzwalder and others, with a log house, stone kitchen, log barn and stable, a good orchard thereon, well watered with running water, a considerable portion cleared and the remainder well timbered. Also, On Wednesday, the 27th, at ten o'clock, same month, one tract of land in same township, containing 168 acres and 94 perches, nett, adjoining lands of John Fletcher, Philip Snider and others, with a log house and stable thereon, thirty or forty acres cleared, remainder timber land. Also, on the same day at 2 o'clock, in the afternoon, one other tract of land in same township, containing 214 acres and 36 perches, nett, adjoining lands of Jacob Steckman, Moses Dicken and others, with a log house, log stable and threshing floor, spring house and out buildings, 70 or 80 acres cleared, remainder timber, with several springs of water thereon. TERMS.—One third in hand, on confirmation of sale by the Court, and the remainder in two equal annual payments without interest.—Attendance will be given on day of sale by

VALENTINE STECKMAN,
Ad'mr. of Henry Steckman, dec'd.

May 25th, 1860.

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the travelling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Springs, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

Bedford, April 20, 1860.

MAGNIFICENT ENGRAVING OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS and his Crew.

This Beautiful Engraving was designed by Rubens, one of the most celebrated artists that ever lived; the cost of the original design and plate being over $8000, size 22 by 29 inches.

The Philadelphia *Daily News* says, "the mere nominal sum asked for the engraving, is a sufficient inducement for persons to purchase, without the additional Gift."

SCHEDULE OF GIFTS

To be given to the purchasers. For full particulars send for a Bill.

1 Cash,	$5,000	5 Cash,	$300
1 Cash,	3 000	10 Cash,	300
1 Cash,	2,000	10 Cash,	250
1 Cash,	1,500	10 Cash,	200
1 Cash,	1,000	10 Cash,	100
1 Cash,	500	10 Cash,	50
1 Cash,	500	1000 Cash,	5000
4 Cash.	300	2000 Cash,	5000

Together with a great variety of other valuable Gifts, varying in value from 50 cts to $25.

Any person enclosing in a letter $1 and five 3 cent Postage Stamps (to pay for postage and Roller) shall receive, by return of mail, the magnificent Engraving of Christopher Columbus, (and one of these valuable Gifts as per Bill.)

Address all orders for Bills or Engravings to

P. S. HERLINE & CO.,
May 25,'60. Box 1812, Phil'a., Pa.

POOR HOUSE NOTICE.—

The Commissioners appointed under an Act of Assembly, passed during last session, being authorized and empowered to make sale of the present Poor House property and to purchase for the use of the County of Bedford, such other real estate in said County, as may, in their opinion, be best calculated to accommodate the poor, erect buildings thereon, &c., having taken upon themselves the duties of said appointment, will, at an early day offer at Public sale, all the real estate and appurtenances known as the Poor House property; in the mean time, they desire and request all persons who have farms for sale suitable for Poor House purposes, within ten miles of the Borough of Bedford, to notify O. E. Shannon, Esq., Secretary of the Board, thereof, stating the number of acres, quality of soil, improvements, price per acre, terms, and any other particulars that may be considered necessary; and that said information be furnished on or before the 18th day of June next, at which time the commissioners will again meet at the Court House in Bedford.

JOHN NYCUM,
O. E. SHANNON,
Fr. JORDAN,
JOS. B. NOBLE,
E. STATLER, } Commis'rs.

June 1, 1860.–3t.

NOTICE.—

All persons interested, are hereby notified that, the freeholders of Bloody Run, have made application, to the court of Quarter Sessions for Bedford county, for a charter of incorporation. Said application has been read and filed, amongst the records of said court, and will be held over for adjudication until August term 1860, when objections will be heard, and a final decree made in the premises.

JOSEPH W. TATE,
June 1, 1860.–6t. Atty for Applicants.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to distribute the fund set apart in the Estate of Abraham Sparks, dec'd for the support of Joseph Disbrow, said Joseph being now dead, and also other funds received by the administrator of said estate, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Saturday the 23d day of June, inst., at his office in the Borough of Bedford, at 10 o'clock of said day when and where all parties interested can attend if they see proper.

JNO. P. REED,
une 8, 1860. Auditor.

THE CHAMPION BELT
AWARDED TO J. REED & CO.
FOR SELLING THE CHEAPEST AND BEST GOODS!

The undersigned would inform their friends and customers, that they have just received from the Eastern cities, a large and well selected stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which they are determined to sell at the lowest "living" prices. All kinds of summer wear, from the finest to the commonest, ladies' dress goods of every description, fancy goods, and everything usually kept in dry goods stores (and, perhaps, something besides) groceries, queensware, &c, &c., can now be found at their store in every variety and assortment.

THEIR SHOE DEPARTMENT

is well supplied with the best stock that can be obtained. For style as well as durability, they cannot be surpassed in this line.

TERMS: Cheap for cash, or approved country produce, or six months credit to punctual dealers Give us a call, and you shall be waited upon with pleasure.

J. REED & CO.

May 4th,'60.

WATER STREET WOOLEN FACTORY.

The undersigned have commenced business at the above establishment, formerly known as Fluck's Factory, and recently carried on by Robert Ralston, Esq., in South Woodberry tp. They are prepared to manufacture, in the best manner, WOOLEN GOODS, SATINETTS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, COVERLETS, Yarn, Carpets, &c. One of the firm is a practical workman of considerable experience, and the men employed are skilful in their business. The undersigned, therefore, hope to merit and receive a liberal share of the patronage of the public.

Country Carding and Fulling will be attended to at all times; for this part of the business the terms will be cash on delivery of the work. Price of carding, 6½ cents per pound.

Wool wanted.—A large quantity of wool will be wanted, for which goods will be exchanged on favorable terms, or a fair price will be paid in cash.

For further particulars, address the undersigned, Pattonsville P. O., Bedford county, Pa.

J. I. NOBLE & CO.

April 24th, '60.

$2.50. $2.50.

Pure Pearl Snow White Lead. Only $2.50 per keg of 25 lbs.

PAINT AND OIL
PAINT AND OIL

VARNISH.
VARNISH.

OHIO FIRE PROOF PAINT.
OHIO FIRE PROOF PAINT.

PAINT, ALL COLORS.
PAINT, ALL COLORS.

BRUSHES,
BRUSHES,

AT HARTLEY'S.
AT HARTLEY'S.

Hardware of all kinds. All articles Warranted as represented. Fair profits asked. but will not be undersold by any one. TERMS, AS AGREED UPON.

CASH BUYERS ALWAYS FAVORED.

Try Hartley before you send off for your Hardware, Iron, Nails or Paints. (April 6, 1860.)

SIMON L. SHAFER. ADAM FERGUSON.

EVERY DAY BRINGS SOMETHING NEW!
ANOTHER NEW FIRM!!

FERGUSON & SHAFER, at the former stand of Ferguson & Manspeaker, are now ready to wait on old customers as well as new. They expect to sell very low for cash and produce, or to those who will foot up every six months. Their

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

And all other goods usually kept in stores, have been carefully selected, and bought at prices enabling them to sell at reduced rates. Their

SHOE DEPARTMENT,

contains every variety of shoes and boots for men, women and children.

They invite a fair share of the public patronage from their friends and the public, and particularly solicit the trade of their country friends, expecting to deal fairly with them and all others at ONE PRICE for every body. [April 27,'60.]

CARD TO THE LADIES.
OSTER & CARN, CHEAP-SIDE,

Have just received a large and very superior assortment of D. R. King & Co's city made, ladies' misses' and children's fine French lasting Congress Gaiters, English Kid, Tampico, Morocco and Goat lace boots, buskins, slippers and ties, with and without heels. Ladies will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before purchasing.

May 18, 1860.–2 mo.

HARVEST! HARVEST!!

MANNY & WOOD'S

Great Combined Reaper and Mower with or without the self-raking attachment.

WOOD'S MEADOW QUEEN MOWER,

Only $90, warranted to cut lodged clover and all other kinds of grass. Sold only upon the principle of "no good, no keep." No money asked till the machine is tried and gives satisfaction according to representation. All wanting the above must order early, or I will not be able to get them in time.—Call and see.

WM. HARTLEY,
Ag't for all kinds of Farm Machinery.

May 18,'60.

SCYTHES! SCYTHES! SCYTHES!
GREENCASTLE GRAIN CRADLES!

The largest and best assortment of Scythes and snaths ever brought to Bedford. The celebrated imported English Griffin, Waldron, Clipper, Blacksnake, Silver Steel, Newton Darling, and other makers. Call at Hartley's Hardware & Farm Implement store, and see for yourselves. [may 18, 1860.]

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Jacob Hinish, late of East Providence tp., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims are hereby request to present them, properly authenticated for settlement, without delay.

HENRY HINISH,
DAVID FORD, } Adm'rs.

June 1, 1860.–6t.

1860. NEW GOODS. 1860.

THE undersigned have just received their usual supply of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

and would respectfully invite all in search of real bargains to call and examine our stock and prices.

All kinds of country produce will be received for goods at cash prices.

TERMS:—Six months credit. Prompt settlements required by cash or note every January.

This system has given our customers every satisfaction; and sustained by their kind and continued patronage, we shall adhere to this rule strictly.

May 18. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

FARMERS!
CALL AT HARTLEY'S
HARDWARE AND FARM IMPLEMENT

and see the BEST GRAIN DRILL ever invented. It will recommend itself, and is WARRANTED in full. A good grain drill and good Mower will soon pay for themselves.—Come, wake up! and try these machines.—IF NOT GOOD THEY WILL COST YOU NOTHING. [may 25, 1860.]

Bedford Hotel.
AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE,

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to and announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞*All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

D. BORDER,
CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,
AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line He has on hand, and will constantly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the best style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils. &c. &c.

April 27, 185[illegible]

Iron City College

CHEAPEST! BEST!! LARGEST!!!
$35.00

Pays for Tuition in Single and Double Entry Book Keeping, Commercial Arithmetic and Lectures.

BOARD 8 WEEKS $20, STATIONARY $7.
ENTIRE EXPENSES $62.

Usual time from 6 to 10 weeks. Every Student, upon graduating, is guaranteed competent to manage the books of any business, and qualified to earn a salary of from

$500 to $1000

Students enter at any time—No Vacation—Review at pleasure.

First Premiums for Best Business Writing for 1856, received at Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Ohio State Fairs. Also, at the principal Fairs of the Union for the past four years.

☞Ministers' Sons received at half price.

For Circulars, Specimens and Embellished Views of the College, inclose five letter stamps to

F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburg, Pa.

Jan 13, 1860.

GOOD NEWS!
THE TRAIN HAS ARRIVED!

J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO., have received a very LARGE, WELL SELECTED AND CHEAP stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which they are determined to sell cheap; consisting, in part, of Black and Fancy Silks, Bombazines, Delaines, Shawls, Calicoes, Flannels, Ginghams, Muslins, White Goods, &c. ALSO, Men's Wear of all descriptions, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinwetts, Teeds, Jeans, Cord Drillings, Clothing, &c.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

A very large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes, all prices, sizes and qualities; and Hats and Caps to suit all.

ALSO, A large assortment of Queensware, and Cardware, Single and Double Carpet chain, Fleece Hotton, Carpets, &c.

GROCERIES!

This department is supplied with the very choicest articles that can be had in the market, and as cheap as can be had anywhere, consisting in part, of prime Rio Coffee, Sugar, all kinds and prices, Syrup and Molasses, Black and Green Teas, Spices, Rice, Tobacco, Segars, Corn-starch, Dye-stuffs, Cocoa, Starch, Cheese, Ginger, Candles, Mustard, Paints and Oils, Turpentine, Fish, &c., &c. Thankful for past favors they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

To Cash Buyers and to persons of undoubted standing, who are willing to settle once a year, Great Bargains will be given. Call and see.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & Co.

March 30, 1860.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE

REV. JOHN LYON,
T. LYTTLETON LYON, A. M., } PRINCIPALS.

THE Summer session of this institution will open on Friday, the 4th day of May 1860.

It is the design of the Principals, to make this Academy, in all respects, a first class Institution, for the thorough instruction of youth of both sexes, and to prepare them for any profession or position in life.

The high moral and scientific tone of the school is well known to this community, and a strict discipline will be enforced.

A few boys, (the number is limited to ten,) will be received into the family of the Principals, as boarders.

The beauty of the scenery and the salubrity of the climate render Bedford a most desirable location for such a school.

Persons from abroad, visiting at the Springs, can be near their children during the summer.

It is desirable that pupils should enter at the commencement of the session, and no pupil will be received for less than one quarter.

TERMS. } $200 per year, including boarding, washing, fuel, light, and Tuition in all the branches.

Terms for day scholars:

Per Quarter. } $6.—English Branches.
$7.50, Classical do &c.

June 10,'59.

BEST! CHEAPEST!! COMMERCIAL SCHOOL IN THE LAND!!!

W. P. TOTTEN, desires to inform the public that he has just opened a commercial department in the Allegheny Male and Female Seminary. He would respectfuly advise the community that Book keeping, ornamental Penmanship, Card Writing and everything pertaining to a commercial education are now taught in the above named Institution. Tuition for single entry and farmer's set $2.50. Double entry and Mechanic's set, $4.50 per quarter, with the advantage of all the lectures.—Enter at any time.—Diplomas awarded at the completion of a full course.

June 1, 1860.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
S. E. Cor. 11th & Market Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA

W. KANAGA,
M. McVEY, } PROPRIETORS.

Feb. 3, 1860.

Allegheny Male and Female Seminary,

RAINSBURG, Pa.

FACULTY.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B., Principal, Prof. of Languages and Philosophy.
Wm. S. Smith, Prof. of Mathematics.
Jas. H. Miller, Adjunct Prof. of Mathematics.
Rev. B. F. Stevens, Lecturer on Moral Philosophy &c.
Wm. A. Stephens, Prof. of English Grammar &c.
Dr. J. Hughes, Lecturer on Anatomy &c.
Mrs. E. V. Osborne, Preceptress, Teacher of Drawing French, Botany &c.
B. F. Drott, Prof. of Instrumental Music.

Price of Tuition for term of 11 weeks.

Common English Branches	$3 25
Higher Branches, including common, each	80
Latin and Greek, each	2 00
German and French, each	2 50
Book-keeping and Commercial calculations	1 50

ORNAMENTAL.

Drawing	2 50
Colored crayon, and water colors, each	3 00
Oil painting	5 00
Hair and wax flowers, each	3 00
Pellis work	3 00
Embroidery	1 50
Piano music, with use of instrument	10 00

Board $1 75 per week including room rent, fuel, furniture &c. This is one of the best, and cheapest institutions in the country. The whole expense per term need not be more than twenty-five dollars.—Second Quarter of summer session commences April the 5th, 1860.

Teachers will be instructed free of charge in the Normal Department.

For particulars, address the Principal.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.
Rainsburg, Bedford co., April 22, 1859.

DRUGS AND BOOKS
H. C. REAMER,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.

(At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C Reamer.)

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish tine, Window Glass, Glassware

received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

UNION HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he still keeps the Hotel, under the above name, in the old and well known Globe building, on West Pitt Street, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, where he will be happy to see all friends and the travelling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render all his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

☞Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month and year.

JONATHAN HORTON.

June 3, 1859.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th, 1860.

J. W. SCOTT.
(Late of the firm of Winchester & Scott.)
Gentlemen's Furnishing Store and SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
No. 814 Chestnut Street,
(Nearly opposite the GIRARD HOUSE,)
PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. SCOTT, would respectfully call the attention of his former friends to his new Store, and is prepared to fill orders for SHIRTS at short notice. A perfect fit guarantied. COUNTRY TRADE supplied with FINE SHIRTS and COLLARS.

October, 8, 1859–1y.

FOR SALE,
OR EXCHANGE.

Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 160 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Centrla R. R. in Champaign co., State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Rental Station on said road. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water. The city of Urbana contains a population of 3000. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing country in the State.

Address, F. C. REAMER,
Bedford, Pa.

Spectacles!

The subscriber has just received a splendid variety of Gold, Silver Mounted, and Steel Spectacles, with the finest Scotch Pebbles, superior in clearness, and designed to suit persons of all ages—warranted never to FAIL—to which he invites the attention of all who are in need of the article. He has also just received an elegant assortment of JEWELRY—all of which he will sell on reasonable terms.

DANIEL BORDER.

Bedford, May 22, 1857.

GREAT WESTERN INS. & TRUST COMPANY.

Capital and available assets, over $300,000 Fire, Inland and Marine Cargo risks taken on the most favorable terms.

C. C. LATHROP, Pres't.
JAMES WRIGHT, Sec'y.
[aug. 15, '59.] JOHN P. REED, Agent.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Aschom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best Eastern make. Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly. Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASCHOM.

Nov. 11 1859

GROCERY AND CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

June 17,'59.–1y.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Castings of every description for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING

MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or Horse Power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hillside Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit all Woodcock, or Seyler ploughs in the county.

Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of

Wm. Hartley, in Bedford,
Sonderbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp.,
John Nycum & Son, " "

Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1858.

MANHOOD.
HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

Just Published, in a sealed Envelope,

On the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and Involuntary Emissions, Impotency and Mental and Physical Incapacity.

BY ROB. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.,
Author of "The Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without Medicine and without dangerous Surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal to any address, post paid, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, M. D., 180 first Avenue, New York Post Box 4586.

Jan 20, 1860.

TO MILL OWNERS!—

S. D. BROAD has made Schellsburg his permanent residence, and is prepared to do all kinds of work in the Mill Wright line, on the most approved and durable plans, and reasonable terms.

He has on hand the most improved Smut and Screening Machines, Mill Brushes, Anchor Bolting Cloths, both new and old, at city prices. Mill Burs can be procured from him and shipped to any point.

Also—Agent for McCormick's Reaper and Mower for Bedford and Blair Counties.

S. D. BROAD.

Schellsburg, Bedford Co., March 4, 1859. }

American Life Insurance & Trust Co.
CAPITAL Stock, $500,000.

COMPANY'S BUILDING, WALNUT STREET,
S. E. CORNER OF FOURTH, PHILADELPHIA.

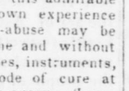
LIFE insurance at the usual mutual rates, at about 20 per cent less, or at total abstinence rates, at the lowest in the world.

J. C. SIMS, Secretary. A. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN J. SCHELL, Agent,
Jan. 27, 1860. Bedford, Pa.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the travelling public, that he has established a tri-weekly line of stages between Bedford and Latrobe. The route is that of the old Philadelphia Turnpike, leading from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, being one of the best coach roads in the Union.

Passengers will REACH



trains of cars for Pittsburg as early as by going to Hollidaysburg or Johnstown. The fare to Pittsburg on this route is *Four Dollars and Twenty Cents* being

THREE DOLLARS CHEAPER

than on any other route from Bedford to that point Coaches leave the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 6½ o'clock, and the Depot at Latrobe every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, after the arrival of the mail train from Pittsburg.

JOSEPH A. GARMAN.

Feb 24,'60.

BEDFORD COUNTY MAP.

I Will make a directory map of Bedford County from actual surveys, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be raised to justify me in the enterprise.

The map will be large and well finished and will show the location of all the public roads streams, boundary lines, towns, villages, Hotels, Churches, School Houses, Post Offices, stores, grist mills, saw mills &c., &c., and will contain the names of all the property holders, and show the busines that almost each one is engaged in. I will put on the same sheet maps of all the towns and large villages, also tables and statistics of the County and (if taken in time) the census of 1860. Pains will be taken to make it as reliable as any Map in the State.

July 1,'59. EDW'D. L. WALKER.

WHITE LEAD and Linseed Oil, for sale Shoemakers' Store, Anderson's Row, No 1,

---

C. N. HICKOK.

DENTIST.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.

Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

JACOB REED, G. W. RUPP, J. J SCHELL

REED, RUPP & SCHELL,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Job Mann,	Bedford,	Pa.
" John Cessna,	"	"
John Mower,	"	"
R. Forward,	Somerset,	"
Bunn, Raiguel & Co.,	Phil	"
J. Watt & Co.,	Pittsbur	"
J. W. Curley, & Co.,		"

Commonwealth Insurance Company

UNION BUILDINGS, THIRD STREET,
HARRISBURG, PA.

CHARTERED CAPITAL, $300,000.

Insure buildings or other property against loss or damage by Fire.

—ALSO—

AGAINST PERILS OF THE SEA, INLAND NAVIGATION & TRANSPORTATION.

DIRECTORS:

Simon Cameron,	Geo. M. Lauman,	Wm. Dock,
James Fox,	Geo. Bergner,	Benj. Parke,
Wm. H. Kepner,	A. B. Warford,	W. F. Murry,
F. K. Boas,	J. H. Berryhill,	W. F. Packer,
Eli Slifer.		

OFFICERS:

SIMON CAMERON, President.
BENJAMIN PARKE, Vice-President.
S. S. CARRIER, Secretary.
J. W. LINGENFELTER, Agent,
Bedford, Pa. Office on Juliana Street.

Oct. 21, 1859.–1y.

Pennsylvania Insurance Company
OF PITTSBURGH,
OFFICE, NO 63 FOURTH STREET.
Capital And Surplus over $150,000. 00.

DIRECTORS.

Jacob Painter, C. A. Colton, N. Voeghtly.
Rody Patterson, A. A. Carrier, I. G. Sproul.
Henry Sproul, A. J. Jones, G. W. Smith.
W. Hampton, Rob't Patrick, J. H. Hopkins.

This Compaay has paid losses from the date of its incorporation in 1854, up to May, 1859, to amount of $302,835, 07, in addition to regular semi-annual Dividends of from 5 to 15 per cent affording evidence of its stability and usefulness.

LOSSES LIBERALLY ADJUSTED, AND PROMPTLY PAID.

A. A. CARRIER, Pres't. I. G. SPROUL, Sec'y.
J. J. Lingenfelter, Agent. Office at Bedford Pa.
September 2, 1859.–1yr.

CESSNA & SHANNON—

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

JOHN P. REED—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

O. H. GAITHER—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt street, two doors east of the Gazette office. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him. [Nov. 4, '59.]

J. C. DICKEN—

Attorney at Law, Pittsburg, Pa.

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

July 1, 1859.–1y.

JOHN BORDER—

GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of the town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

May 21,'58.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN—

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

WOULD hereby notifiy the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

April 16, 1858.–tf.

MANN & SPANG—

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate. JOB MANN
Aug. 1, 1859. G. H. SPANG.

J. W. LINGENFELTER—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR.

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES.

☞Office three doors North of the "Inquirer" Office.

DR. B. F. HARRY—

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

Aug. 1, 1859.

DR. F. C. REAMER—

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Aug. 1, 1859.

DR. J. K. BERKEBILE,
St. Clairsville,
BEDFORD CO., PA.,

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens that place and vicinity. [jan 13, 1860]

TO BUILDERS.—

The subscriber is fully prepred to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths.—Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedfod County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice. F